The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE CURRENCY BILL IN THE SENATE.

HOW THE CONFLICTING INTERESTS ARE AFFECTED TOWARD IT—THE CENTENNIAL—A VOTE ON THE BILL PROBABLE TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Finance bill brought into the Senate to-day from the committee will probably be taken up the first of next week for discussion and action. The provisions of the bill, with the exception of two or three, are acceptable to a large majority of the Senate; but the disagreement is, of course, about the vital points relating to inflation. The Senators known as inflationists will strive to have the bill amended in the Senate so as to authorize the issue of bank notes to the amount of $382,000,000, which is the outstanding amount of legal tenders, before any retirement of the latter shall begin. This would be a practical and immediate increase of the paper currency to the extent of $28,000,000, provided so many bank-notes as that should be called for. Another amendment which the inflationists desire to make will reduce the ratio of greenbacks withdrawn from fifty to twenty-five per cent. of the bank-notes issued. These two features of the bill will be earnestly contested in the Senate, and from the tendency of discussion at the present time, there would seem to be a possibility of the adoption of the first amendment and the rejection of that last mentioned. Two or three Senators who have been known as extreme hard-money men have expressed themselves willing to accept the first proposition referred to. The bill as it stands is regarded on all sides as a hard-money measure, and is objected to on that ground by such men as Ferry and Logan, who are anxious to have as much inflation as possible mixed up with it. The course which the measure will have to run is quite uncertain, as no one can tell whether the debate will be long or short, or with what vigor the amendments which the inflationists desire will be pressed. It is not doubted that the bill, as it stands, would pass the Senate if a direct vote could be had upon it before any amendments were made. It is desired by all the leading men in Congress, on either side of the financial question, that action should be taken speedily, without any discussion except brief speeches, directed pointedly to the specific propositions on which votes are to be taken; and still a long debate is liable to spring up.

THE CENTENNIAL DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

The entire day in the House was devoted to the Centennial. The greater portion of the speeches in number were against the bill. Most of the Western members seem opposed to it, and the prospects for the final passage are, to-night, quite unfavorable. The chief argument adduced against the bill was the present condition of the Treasury. Mr. Cobb, of Kansas, made an earnest speech against the bill, in which he said, referring to the previous action of the House, that if the bill passed; the phrase "punic faith" would quite give way to "legislative pledges." Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, thought that the general support of the measure would do much to strengthen the Union and to harmonize the two sections. Mr. Smith, of Ohio, feared that the passage of this appropriation would be the precedent for the payment of a much larger sum. Mr. Frye, of Maine, made the argument of the day in favor of the bill. He made a frank, brave, manly speech, planting himself firmly in the position that the centennial was a national undertaking, and that its failure would be a national dishonor. In the course of his speech he made a brief sketch of the functions of a legislator, which showed that Mr. Frye does not believe in the theory that a representative is solely the attorney of his constituents. Mr. Gunkel, of Ohio, believed that any surplus funds of the Government should be devoted to other purposes, and cited the seventh resolution in the Republican platform, which declares that after necessary expenses of the Government, every surplus shall be devoted to the payment of the public debt. William Walter Phelps placed himself in direct opposition to the Legislature of his State by opposing the bill. He said that although the resolution of his Legislature is an able argument for the centennial, he was unwilling to tax the people for anything which would not clothe or feed them, or assist them in developing internal improvements. He drew a picture of an imaginary celebration of the anniversary in the House, closing with the passage, declared that after July 4, 1876, gold and silver should be the currency of the land. Mr. McCormick insisted that the Government would never be called upon for more than three millions, and thought that the expenditure of such a sum would be returned one hundred fold. The debate, it is understood, will be closed to-morrow by Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, and the vote will then be taken.

THE RULES OF THE SENATE ON DEBATE.

It will be remembered that on Monday last Senator Fenton made his speech in the Senate on Customs moieties while the Civil Rights bill was the measure pending. The usual way, when a Senator desires to make a speech on some subject not before the Senate, is to have that subject taken up, either by general consent or by formal vote, for temporary discussion. In this instance Mr. Fenton sought to have the Civil Rights bill laid aside to take up his Moieties bill, but the Senate would not consent. Taking advantage of the usage of the Senate, which has heretofore allowed every Senator to be the absolute judge of the pertinency of his speech to the question under discussion, Mr. Fenton interjected his Custom-house speech into the debate on the Civil Rights bill. Such action has only been taken on one or two notable occasions, and so far as can now be recalled, by no other Senator except Mr. Sumner. To prevent the recurrence of such proceedings hereafter, Mr. Edmunds to-day submitted an amendment to the rules, providing that debate in the Senate shall be germane to the question under consideration. This is a very important rule, which, if adopted and practically applied, will cut off about half of the talk which takes place in the Senate.

PERSONAL.

Private letters received from Secretary Richardson give information that he is on his way home from the South, and is to-night probably in Richmond. He is expected here on Friday or Saturday. The letters state that his health is very much improved, and that he is now as well as ever. Absurd reports were circulated about town yesterday and to-day, both at the Capitol and at the Treasury Department, that Mr. Richardson had become insane; that he was out of his head, or that he had softening of the brain, for the rumors that some dreadful disaster had overtaken him appear in all those forms, and curiously obtained considerable credence.

Hon. Robt. Tombs, Ex-Senator from Georgia, arrived here this evening to attend the grand council of Masons of high rank, and to take his thirty-second degree.

Gen. Butler is better to-night, and his physicians state that the danger is past. Last night he was in a very dangerous physical condition.

THE MANHATTAN CLUB INVITATIONS.

A large number of Democratic members have received the invitations of the Manhattan Club to be present at the feasting and celebration of what the Democratic managers call, "The recent Democratic victories with all their glorious promises of the future." These invitations are not very kindly received by the Western and Southern Democrats, some of the more prominent of whom were noticed to-day to say that the purport of the invitations seemed to be an attempt to convert Southern and Western Democrats to the financial theories of August Belmont.

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.

Durham, of the Subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency, to-day presented to the full committee the draft of the bill to wind up the Freedman's Bank. It now seems probable that the committee will adopt this bill.

WEARY OF CONGRESSIONAL LIFE.

Representative John A. Kasson, of Iowa, has written a letter to the Chairman of the Republican Committee of his county, in which he positively declines to accept a renomination for Congress. In his letter he intimates that there are few inducements for any man to hold office in Washington.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A minority report has been made from the Judiciary Committee, relative to the South Carolina tax-payers. While the report is very positive in the expressions of its opinions as to the condition of affairs in South Carolina, it admits that there is some difficulty in pointing out the precise clause of the Constitution authorizing intervention. The report concludes with a recommendation for the appointment of an investigating commission.

SESSIONS OF THE HOUSE.

The House to-day unanimously decided to meet each day for business at 11 o'clock, and to hold no more evening sessions. It has been the uniform experience of the House that more actual business is accomplished by an additional hour in the morning than by the night sessions, which often are as profitless as the ludicrous farce of last night. It has been evident for some time that the length of the daily sessions must be increased at one end or the other, if an adjournment is to be effected this Summer.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Alonzo G. Sharp to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Tennessee; Nicholas Fish, of New-York, to be Secretary of the United States Legation at Berlin; Chapman Coleman, of Maryland, to be Second Secretary of the same Legation.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Consuls—John Josiah Turtle, of Delaware, at Maranham, Brazil; J. Baldwin Hay, at Swatow; Francis Newman, at Ceylon; Robert Frazer, at Palermo.

Herman Silver, to be Register of the Land Office at Denver, Colorado; Stephen Miller, to be Register of the Land Office at Bismarck, Dakota; James M. Brougham, to be Surveyor of Customs at Valasco, Texas. Postmasters—Norman H. Ives, at Independence, Kansas; Joseph A. Wheelock, at St. Paul, Minn.; Miss Celestia L. Edwards, at Oconomowoc, Wis.; Thomas A. Hills, at Leominster, Mass. Naval—Edmund Olson and Peter A. Rearick to be Chief Engineers in the navy; Frederick W. Townrow, John J. Ryan, Jasper H. Diamond, Robert W. Milligan, and James G. Littig to be Passed Assistant Engineers in the navy; Robert Swan Cumberland, J. Herndon, and Charles H. Hall, to be Assistant Surgeons in the navy; Stephen Rand, Jr., to be Passed Assistant Paymaster in the navy; William J. McDonald, Jr., to be First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

THE COTTON TRADE.

A CONVENTION OF COTTON EXCHANGES SUGGESTED.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 6.—The following preamble and resolutions, calling a convention of Cotton Exchanges, was adopted this evening at a meeting of the Directors of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange:

Whereas, One of the chief objects for the establishment and maintenance of a Cotton Exchange is to acquire, preserve, and disseminate information connected with the cotton trade, and it being desirable, in promotion of this object, that a more enlightened and systematic method than at present is in vogue, here or elsewhere, should be adopted, and, in the opinion of this Exchange, any and all improvements on manner, method, and character of information obtained for the benefit of the cotton trade in general should be made by and with the advice and consent of all parties interested; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we do cordially invite each and every Cotton Exchange throughout the country to send representatives to the City of Augusta, Ga., on the 3d day of June, 1874, there to meet delegates from this Exchange, all of whom together shall form a convention whose business it shall be to adopt such measures and recommendations as to them shall seem best for obtaining prompt and thoroughly-reliable information upon all points affecting the cotton interests which are not sufficiently elucidated, and for the general improvement of the present system of information and statistics.

Resolved, That we recommend each institution to send as representatives their Superintendent, the Chairman of the Committee on Statistics and Information, and a member additional, who shall be chosen for his capacity and ability in dealing with questions to arise, and that an invitation be and is hereby extended to the commercial news departments of telegraph companies to attend in the capacity of representatives and members of the convention.

John Phelps, Esq., President; H. G. Hester, Esq., Superintendent; and Harrison Watts, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Statistics and Information, were appointed delegates. Prior to the above action letters were received from other exchanges offering co-operation in the movement.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Governor has signed the Supply bill.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $506,981.

The compositors on the Harrisburg (Penn.) *Patriot* are on a strike.

The Alabama Press Association convenes in Birmingham on the 19th inst.

Major Theodore H. Scheneck, of the Utica *Herald*, died on Tuesday night, from asphyxia.

An explosion of gas in a coal shaft at Rushrun, Ohio, took place on Tuesday. No one was hurt.

Hon. John G. Smith, somewhat noted in the West as a political writer, died yesterday at his home in Madison, Wis.

Chief Justice Waite presided in the United States Circuit Court in Richmond, Va., yesterday, with Circuit Judge Bond.

The Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad case has been taken to the Supreme Court under a bond of $100,000. The sale will not take place.

William Dowdell, a brakeman on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, was crushed to death yesterday at Cohoes while coupling cars.

Albert P. Schurz, a young lawyer, died yesterday in Doylestown, Penn. He served with much gallantry in the Army of the Potomac.

H. R. Gleason, of Ohio, a passenger on board a Great Western Railway train going East, yesterday morning, dropped dead on the station platform at London, Ontario.

James Flaherty, of Hartford, Conn., jumped from the fast express yesterday afternoon, while it was entering the depot in New-Haven, and both his legs were cut off.

The sale of the Sunbury and Lewisburg Railroad on Monday, at Philadelphia, for $551,000, was free of all incumbrance, and was not subject to a mortgage, as was stated.

Fulton, the stroke oarsman of the Paris crew, of St. John, New-Brunswick, met with a severe accident on Tuesday, cutting his foot with an adze. He will be laid up for months and icapacitated from fulfilling his rowing engagements.

A WIFE MURDERER SENTENCED.

LEWISTON, Me., May 6.—This afternoon, in the case of James M. Lowell, convicted of wife murder at the January term, counsel for the respondent withdrew the exceptions then made to the verdict. The prisoner was afterward brought into court and sentenced to be hanged.

THE CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOPS' CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—Most of the Roman Catholic Archbishops and other clergy attending the convention in this city returned to their homes to-day. The nature of their work will probably not be known until after its approval at Rome.

HANDEL AND HAYDN.

THE TRIENNIAL FESTIVAL IN BOSTON.

THE CONCERTS YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING — LARGE AUDIENCES AND GRATIFYING PERFORMANCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, May 6.—The first of the miscellaneous concerts of the festival was given this afternoon. The progamme presented few novelties, but it was all interesting. Miss Wynne sang the aria, "Ah, Parlate," from Cimarosa's "Abramo," with good taste, but not in the best voice. It would be strange indeed if a stranger to this climate could endure the changes of temperature and atmosphere which have been in fashion here since Miss Wynne reached Boston. Miss Cary's contribution was Arsace's aria, "Ah Guel Giorno," from Rossini's "Semiramide," and Mr. Whitney sang Sarastro's great air, "Qui Sdegno," from the "Magic Flute." The symphony was Schubert's eighth, or unfinished, in B minor. The remainder of the programme was made up of orchestra writings by Bach, Weber, Brahm's variations on a Haydn theme, and Wagner. Mr. Thomas conducted a portion of the performance. The concert throughout was quite satisfactory, though many of Mr. Thomas' classical concerts here have had programmes of much greater scope.

To-night's programme was especially interesting for its contrasts. "The Seasons," though written by Haydn in his last years, and by no means so great a work as "The Creation," presents the master in his characteristic cheerfulness, and overruns with melody. The "Ninth Symphony" of Beethoven, on the other hand, though its theme is joy, pictures a happiness attained only after suffering and anguish. The two works are as different as were the lives and surroundings of their creators. Their technical differences are as great as are their æsthetic qualities. Haydn was essentially a vocalist—Beethoven was an instrumentalist; and as in the hands of the former viols and flutes were made to sing, the latter gave his singers tasks difficult even for orchestral players; and these latter find their assigned tasks in the "Ninth Symphony" overrun with difficulties. The contra bass is repeatedly driven up to his highest note, and the bass tuba, now used in place of the contra fagotto of the score, snaps off his lowest note as near to the correct pitch as the player's lungs will permit. Why Haydn's "Seasons" have not before been taken up by the society is not clearly explained. Haydn's name is constantly before the society in its name, and yet "The Creation" is about the only work from his pen which it sees fit to produce. His masses may not be considered available for an association which includes members of every faith in Christendom, but "The Seasons" ought to be in the *repertoire* of the society without further delay. But one part, "Spring," was played to-night. The work was produced entire about ten years ago by a club formed for the purpose, under Mr. Lang's direction. Thompson's well-known poem was freely used by the German book-maker. The text has been turned back into English again, and at least two versions are in common use. In neither does the text of Thompson, that eminently respectable writer of platitudes, show very vividly. Occasionally, however, he asserts himself for a brief moment, and then is lost. The "Ninth Symphony" has been done many times by the society. Its performance of the work in New-York a year ago made a strong impression on a very critical audience. The soloists to-night were as follows: In "The Seasons," Mrs. H. M. Smith, Mr. George L. Osgood, and Mr. J. F. Winch; in the choral symphony, Mrs. Smith, Miss Cary, Mr. Varley, and Mr. Rudolphsen.

THE EVENING PERFORMANCE.

A threatening storm to-night had little apparent effect on the house, which was much larger than last night. The average Bostonian is happiest when the skies look frowningly, and, reversing Mr. Jarndyce's rule, comes out all the more willingly when the winds are east. But the audience was not all of Boston people. Many New-Yorkers, prominent in social or musical circles, might be seen. Their presence, however, did not help matters so far as enthusiasm was concerned, and the two choral works were received with a frigidity which would have been appalling in other climes. Both works were given with great vigor. The all-pervading freshness of Haydn's music asserted itself to everybody's delight, and to the astonishment of nine-tenths of the hearers—freshness, too, that loses nothing even in presence of the fact that one of the themes occurred in the familiar surprise symphony, that the endings of phases were, note for note, the same as in The "Creation," and that the imitative passages were far less graphic or suggestive than similar attempts in the authors best known work. The solos were smoothly done. Mrs Smith's beautiful voice and execution had little chance for display. Mr. Winch's voice is of the quality of Mr. Santley's, if anything of more brilliant color. A little more dramatic expression and he would be almost without a rival as an oratorio baritone. Mr. Osgood, who has sung in New-York with Mr. Thomas' orchestra, was in excellent voice, and sang with a taste that is not only natural, but has been assiduously cultivated by well-directed study. The recitatives were models of vocal delivery. The quartet of *soli* in the symphony was a little uncertain in some movements, but Mrs. Smith was all right, and Mr. Varley sang the March with great spirit. Mrs. Smith has sung in this work so often that a public performance of the symphony would hardly be possible without her aid. Greater artists than she have signally failed. Even Sontag objected to singing her part, and there is recorded an occasion in London when it was positively necessary to stop and begin anew the quartet preceding the finale. The choral portions of both works were admirably done. Haydn's choruses sing themselves almost. His fugues, even if they be far below those of Handel in grandeur, are always melodic, and unlike Handel, repetitions of motives are infrequent. If Lablache and Sontag complained of the difficulties of Beethoven's vocal scoring, it would not be wonderful if choristers should rebel. The society has repeatedly earned the plaudits of the most critical hearers for its fine rendering of the chorus parts. At the performance in Steinway Hall, last April, Anton Rubinstein was boisterously emphatic in his applause. The performance to-night was nearly as fine as on the occasion referred to. Perhaps had the audience as generously recognized the nicety of the rendering as did that of New-York, the echoes of applauding hands would doubtless have effectually scattered the cavils of hypercritical auditors. The choir might reasonably complain of the text made use of on account of the unvocal character of many of the words. An edition of the vocal score published for use at Mr. Thomas' festival concert in Cincinnati last year, contains a translation which, if less poetical, is more suited for voices. But every difficulty, lingual or vocal, was bravely met and overcome, excepting the finale *prestissimo*, in which correct phrasing or distinct enunciation is nearly impossible. How it could ever be sung in German is a mystery. Its mastery in French or Italian would be an easier task. The high A in the soprano part was finely sustained, and the basses who, in common with all of the choristers, are frequently at their extreme limits of voice, sang splendidly. It is a question if it would not be well for the whole work to be transposed, say a semi-tone below, in order to bring it more within the range of the voices. The pitch has been raised all of that difference since Beethoven's day. The effort made here, when the great organ was put up, to introduce the French normal diapason was a failure, and the pitch of the organ was raised to the present standard just before the triennial festival of 1871. The orchestra did nobly, though not so well as under Mr. Thomas' direction. But the manner in which the theme of the last movement was given out *pianissimo* by eight cellos, and as many contrabasses, was extremely impressive in its very smoothness. The programme also contained a tenor aria from the second part of Mendessohn's "St. Paul," "Be Thou Faithful unto Death," sung by Mr. W. J. Winch, and Spohe's "Jessarda" overture. Mr. Winch has a good style, but his delivery is not always clear. He is, however, marked by a refined intelligence. Spohe's overture is a good example of his peculiarities, richness of color, and clearness of rhythm, but with little variety, and with few if any instances of strongly expressed lines of color, as a contrast to the general wealth.

The general opinion at the end of the concert was that the society could not occupy its time to better advantage than by the study of "the Season" on its reassembling for next Winter's work, with a view to the performance of the entire work at Christmas.

The programme for to-morrow afternoon includes Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer" "Christus," and Mr. Buck's setting of Psalm xlvi. There will be no concert in the evening, but a rehearsal of Prof. Paine's oratorio of St. Peter, which was first brought out in Portland, the native place of the author, last year.

THE CHARGES OF HERESY AGAINST PROF. SWING.

THE PROSECUTION CLOSED—ACQUITTAL OF THE ACCUSED PROBABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, May 6.—The hearing of the charges against Prof. Swing was resumed this morning by the Chicago Presbytery, but no startling developments were elicited. A number of witnesses were examined on Prof. Swing's sermons, but somehow they failed to construct out of alleged objectionable passages anything subversive of the Calvinistic doctrines. One of the Elders (Mr. Lee) in Swing's church, was critically examined as to his opinion of his Pastor's sermons, and of his understanding of the divinity of Christ, and other theological points. The answers were far beyond the "ken" of Prof. Patton, and demonstrated the Elder's ability to judge of Swing's orthodoxy. Said he: "I have sat under a Presbyterian pulpit for twenty years, and under that of Swing for a number of years past. During all my attendance upon Swing's ministrations, I have not discovered in his discourses any thing but that I have found in perfect accord with what I have heard under the ministrations of other Presbyterian Pastors. I have always regarded Prof. Swing as sound on the accepted doctrines of the Church." After examination of witnesses, Prof. Patton again requested a continuance of the trial until Collyer's testimony could be obtained, but the Presbytery declined to grant it. To-morrow other Elders in Prof. Swing's church will be examined, and it is altogether probable that the day's session will close the case. So far the prosecution, which is closed, have failed to demonstrate anything but the fact that the accused has occasionally used ambiguous phrases in his sermons; and some of the leading Presbyterian clergymen are satisfied that the Presbytery will dismiss the charges, allowing Patton an opportunity to carry the case into the Synod, and thence to the General Assembly, as he threatens to do.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, May 6.—In the Swing heresy trial to-day, after the usual discussion of the minutes of the previous day, the examination of witnesses for the prosecution was continued, and Henry G. Miller and George A. Shufeldt were each examined, the former in relation to his recollection of a certain sermon preached by Prof. Swing, but as the counsel offered to put in the entire sermon as evidence, the testimony of Miller was of no importance.

Shufeldt testified to having written a public letter in 1867 criticising one of Swing's sermons, and attacking five points of Calvinism as unworthy an enlightened age; and that subsequently he had several conversations with Swing, in which the latter asserted that three of the five points had been abandoned by the Presbyterian Church, two of the three points being, according to witness' recollection, the doctrine of total depravity and predestination. He was not sure about the doctrine of election being the third point. On cross-examination witness said he could not name the five points of Calvinism. The testimony for the prosecution here rested.

Prof. Patton then renewed his motion for a continuance of the case for two months, in order to secure the testimony of Robert Laird Collyer, now in Europe. After a long discussion the Presbytery refused to grant the continuance, and the examination of witnesses for the defense commenced.

A leading elder in Prof. Swing's church, the first witness, testified to the soundness of the doctrines preached by the accused. At the conclusion of his testimony the Presbytery adjourned until to-morrow.

All the indications point to a complete and full acquittal of Prof. Swing.

THE SWOLLEN RIVERS.

SIGNAL OFFICE REPORTS ON THEIR CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Signal Office reports that during the past twenty-four hours the Mississippi has continued falling at St. Paul and Davenport, risen one inch at La Crosse and Keokuk and thirteen inches at St. Louis, fallen slightly at Memphis and Vicksburg, risen five inches at Helena, and remained stationary at Cairo and New-Orleans.

The Missouri has fallen steadily throughout its entire course, the greatest fall being nineteen inches at Leavenworth.

The Ohio has risen three inches at Pittsburg, and fallen thence to its mouth, the fall at Cincinnati being forty-four inches, and at Louisville fourteen.

The river has fallen three inches at Shreveport, the Arkansas nine inches at Little Rock, and the Cumberland forty inches at Nashville.

The Alleghany and Monongahela have both fallen slightly.

The rise at St. Louis, Pittsburg, and Helena is probably due to yesterday's rain.

During the same period there has been no rain-fall reported at the stations within the water-sheds of the rivers named.

SOME OF THE CREVASSES CLOSED—PLANTING COMMENCED.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 6.—All the crevasses in Plaquemine Parish are closed.

The work of replanting rice has commenced. The sugar-cane in the inundated parishes has not been entirely ruined.

THE MAYOR OF NEW-ORLEANS TO THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 6.—Under date of May 1, Mayor Wiltz, of New-Orleans, writes to Mayor Cobb that he has drawn twice ($10,000 each time) on Boston's contribution for the sufferers by the inundation, and says: "Your people are strangers to ours in the submerged regions, separated by almost the breadth of the Republic—so far apart that the rising sun gilds your steeples, domes, and monuments hours before we see it—so far apart that, while thick snows mantle your hills, the flowers are blooming here in the open air. But magnanimous Boston gives us new proof that her true philanthropy ignores latitudes and distances, as well as races, recognizing first the claims of a common humanity. The extent and destructiveness of the flood in this wide, flat, alluvial country are greater than represented in my first telegram. The duration of the destruction and distress cannot be foretold. Very great suffering to many thousands cannot be prevented, but I hope that the timely help of the General Government, the generous aid of the cities of the Republic, and our own active and zealous labors of relief may prevent any great loss of life."

ACCIDENT TO A SING SING CONVICT.

DUTCHESS JUNCTION, N. Y., May 6.—James Burns, a Poughkeepsie convict at Sing Sing Prison, was fatally injured in the buckle shop yesterday, by being caught in the belting of the machinery. He was sentenced for fifteen years in 1872, for burglary. It is not expected that he can survive his injuries.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

MINORITY REPORT OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

THE STATE IN A DEPLORABLE CONDITION—WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS—AN INVESTIGATION RECOMMENDED.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—To-day Mr. Eldridge, from the minority of the Judiciary Committee of the House, submitted a minority report on the condition of affairs in South Carolina. The report dissents entirely from the conclusions of the majority, and is generally concurred in by the entire minority of the Judiciary Committee.

The minority say: "It is impossible to turn a deaf ear to the supplicating wail of 300,000 oppressed and despoiled citizens of that once prosperous and happy State, praying only that inquiry be made into their alleged wrongs. We cannot find in the reproaches of the conduct of the memorialists in the past, any reason or justification for refusing the hearing they now request. Their fidelity to the Constitution and laws is now unquestioned, and their plea is made in respectful terms."

The report then recites, briefly and pointedly, the list of grievances complained of, and predicates from them that the charges of the memorialists are true.

The minority say: "We are aware of the doubts and difficulty in pointing out the precise clause of the Constitution authorizing intervention, but that protection in all things is essential to good government no one denies. It should never be lost sight of that for the condition of things now existing in South Carolina the Federal Government is primarily responsible. Blink it, look upon it as we may, possible as the work of its hand may now appear, Congress set up and established the state of things that makes the Commonwealth of South Carolina the foul stigma it now is in our system. We do not argue the right to interfere on that ground at this time, but we submit that we subject our governmental theorems to the contempt of the world and all intelligent men in that we were all powerful to inaugurate and establish the pandimonium now existing there, and the very moment it is done are utterly powerless to interfere with it at all, or to save the property of the people from the spoilsman. Nor can we forbear the suggestion that if this appeal were on behalf of 300,000 negroes, instead of 300,000 white Southerners of our own race and blood, such are the sympathies of the majority, as heretofore exhibited, that they would find, by right or by wrong, some means of relief. The petitioners would not have been so coldly and flippantly turned away."

It is a matter of the greatest delicacy for the Federal Government to interfere to protect part of the people of the State from the oppressions and misrule of the other. It is conceded that it ought not to be done for trivial causes; but it is not a light or trivial case that 300,000 people, all the property-holders of the great State, are being stripped and despoiled by usurpation and fraud; that there ought to be power and authority adequate in such emergency to save all lovers of honesty and good government all will admit, and it is a fundamental defect in our system if there be not, in view of the thoughtful wisdom of the authors of our Constitution. Are we prepared to render such judgment, that our Constitution of Government is so irreparably defective? The complaint of the memorialists is that the rulers of the people have usurped the power to tax property-owners, not for legislative purposes, not to support the Government of the State, but for the purpose of impoverishing the tax-payers and enriching themselves; for the purpose of taxing the white people down to the level of the negro. Under the pretense of the taxing power they are endeavoring to distribute property of owners among those who have none. Is this not an usurpation, by the rulers of the State, against which constitutional guarantee was intended to protect? It is not the mere abuse of the taxing power but the utter perversion of that power from all legitimate objects of taxation. Can there be republican form of government where this is done, the main object of the Government being the protection of the property of the citizen and the citizen in the enjoyment of his property?

The report quotes from Hamilton, Calhoun, and other authorities, as to constitutional guarantee, and concludes as follows: "In view of the whole case, we cannot hesitate to recommend the appointment of a committee of both Houses of Congress, with power and authority to go into the State of South Carolina and fully inquire and investigate into the condition of the State, and the charges and complaint of the memorialists. To do less we feel we should violate or neglect a most solemn and imperative duty. The cry of that outraged and helpless and suffering people has reached our hearts as well as our understanding. That once prospering and beautiful State is on the verge of ruin. She is, indeed, already prostrate. A horde of thieves and robbers, worse than any that ever infected any civilized community on earth, have her by the throat, and are fast sucking her life blood. Three hundred thousand of her citizens, descendants of those who fought and won with our fathers the battles of American independence and liberty, are crying to Congress for redress, for help. They have suffered all that humanity can endure, they have exhausted every resource, and are utterly helpless of themselves. To refuse their request is to drive them to despair and ruin."

CONNECTICUT.

THE INAUGURAL PARADE—ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 6.—New-Haven's last inaugural parade to-day was probably the finest ever witnessed in the State, owing to the exertions which had been made by her citizens to render it so. All the regiments of the State National Guard were in line, besides many independent organizations. The weather was peculiarly favorable.

The organization of both branches of the Legislature was completed. Tilton E. Doolittle, of this city, was elected Speaker of the House.

No business was transacted except the ordinary formalities of organization.

The Governor's message was read in joint convention in the afternoon. (An abstract of the message appeared in THE TIMES yesterday.)

The Democratic caucus for the nomination of United States Senator will be held next week, Wednesday. Until this matter is disposed of but little important business will be done.

CALIFORNIA.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION AGAINST THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Charges of corruption and bribery in the Police Department continue to be exciting themes of public comment. Chief Cockrill is subjected to bitter criticisms in the newspapers. He promises to reform the evils in the administration of the affairs of his office, but the gamblers still have full sway, and gambling is on the increase daily.

LOCAL OPTION IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 6.—At the city election in Hannibal, Mo., yesterday, the question of license or no license was submitted to the people as an independent proposition. No license was carried 2 to 1. A novel feature of the contest was that many ladies on both sides of the question remained at the polls all day, and electioneered with great vigor and earnestness. The victors were very jubilant last night, and the city was ablaze with bonfires. The church bells were rung and other demonstrations were made in honor of the event.

THE ILLINOIS STATE FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO, May 6.—A meeting of the Advisory Board of the State Farmers' Association of Illinois was held at Bloomington yesterday, fifty-two out of the 102 counties in the State being represented. The object of the meeting was to decide upon the advisability of organizing an independent political party, the matter having been referred by the last meeting of the State Association to this committee. After discussion, which lasted nearly all day, it was decided by an almost unanimous vote that a new party should be organized, which shall include members of all industrial organizations, and a call was issued for a State convention to meet at Bloomington on the 10th of June.

ARKANSAS.

ESCAPE OF THE SUPREME COURT JUDGES—MEASLES IN THE BROOKES CAMP.

LITTLE ROCK, May 6.—The two missing Judges, Bennett and Searl, escaped from their captors in Saline County last night, and arrived in the city to-day, under Federal escort, which went out last night and again this morning to look for them. Three Judges of the Supreme Court, McClure, Stephenson, and Searle, held a meeting to-day, to hear an application for a mandamus to compel the State Treasurer to honor the draft of Joseph Brooks on the Treasury, as Governor. The matter was taken under advisement until 10 o'clock to-morrow; the session was held at the State House. The Constitution requires a full bench to do business. No lawyers were in attendance, except those inside of Brooks' lines.

One hundred and sixty stand of arms, loaned by Gov. Baxter to the Industrial University at Fayetteville, have been seized by Brooks' adherents. Last night a party of five or six Brooks' men pelted the house of Gen. W. D. Blocken, a Baxterite, on Centre street, with stones, breaking the glass in several windows. Gen. Blocken was in the Baxter camp. His house is inside Brooks' lines.

The measles and, it is reported, the small-pox also, have broken out in the Brooks camp. One Lieutenant died yesterday, and was buried to-day in the St7te House grounds with military honors. Baxter received one company of reinforcements to-night.

Matters are becoming more critical and complicated every day. The State House party have been engaged to-day in throwing up earth works in the rear of the Benjamin Block, just opposite the State House.

The same strictness as last night is observed in both camps. To-night double sentinels surround the State House and the Anthony House, and it is with some difficulty that citizens can pass. The Baxter side is confident that a quorum in each House of the General Assembly will be present on Monday, while the Brooks men declare that no quorum will meet.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES BEFORE THE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—At the District investigation to-day Major George H. Elliott, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, testified that the lowest bid for laying the 36-inch main in the city was thrown out on account of erasures being made in it, and upon the recommendation of the Attorney General, to whom the bid was referred, who decided that it could not be accepted. The second lowest bid was one made by Thomas Evans, which was thrown out on account of no signature being attached, although the bonds were duly executed. The witness was called to controvert the testimony of Thomas Evans, called by the memorialists, who heretofore testified that he had the lowest formal bid, but was not given the award on account of his not being in the ring.

B. Oertley, the Assistant Engineer of the Board of Public Works, was recalled with reference to a schedule left previously by him with the committee, going to show that his estimate of what the Government should pay for sewer work was nearly correct, as shown by the actual cost to the board after the work had been completed.

He was cross-examined sharply with reference to the data he made the schedule from, and said it was from a map, and not from actual measurements.

The witness was asked if he did not know that the board had maps which were wrong, from which they estimated the Government share of the sewer charges. He said he knew the board had several maps which were wrong, but he thought his schedule was made up from a true map.

Hon. Francis P. Blair was examined after the recess, and testified that the Seventh street road was a desirable improvement.

Mr. Oertley was again recalled, and testified that he was with Col. Samo when he measured New-Hampshire avenue, between G street and the boundary; that the profile of the avenue was not correct, and that the cross-sections were made after a large fill commenced; that the Government was charged for the fill and excavation each forty cents per yard, but to his knowledge it was the only instance where a charge in each case was made.

A. B. Kirtland was recalled and questioned in relation to O'Connor & Shanley's contract. He stated he had little interest in it other than its procurement. Mr. Reed spoke first to him about it. He did not tell O'Connor & Shanley he could procure for them a large contract, nor did he tell them he could get them a contract where there would be no grading to do.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 7—1 A. M.—The temperature has fallen in the northern and eastern portions of the United States, and in the southern portion of the South Atlantic States. It has risen slightly in the Gulf States, and thence north-westward to the Missouri Valley. The barometer has risen at stations east of the Mississippi River. Clear weather, and light to gentle winds, prevail throughout the United States, except on the immediate Middle and East Atlantic coasts, where light local rain is reported. The Lower Mississippi, the Ohio, and Missouri Rivers have fallen slightly during the day.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, generally clear or clearing weather, with cool northerly and variable winds, will prevail, with slight rise in barometer.

For the South Atlantic States generally clear and cool weather, southerly and westerly winds and rising, followed by falling barometer.

For the Gulf States partly cloudy weather, rising temperature, south-east to south-west winds, and stationary to falling barometer.

For the upper lake region, generally clear weather, slight rise in temperature, north-east to south-east winds, and falling barometer.

For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, generally clear weather, without any decided change in the temperature, and with variable winds.

For the North-west, generally clear weather, no decided change of temperature, easterly to southerly winds, and falling barometer.

THE INDIANA ELECTIONS—DEMOCRACY AND WHISKY WIN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 6.—The election here yesterday resulted in the complete triumph of the Democrats, through the aid of the Liquor Dealers' Association. The Council stands 16 Democrats to 10 Republicans. The temperance issue was the main question in most of the smaller cities. Temperance tickets were elected in Crawfordsville, Goshen, Wabash, and Anderson. The anti-temperance ticket carried Angola, Muncie, Waterloo, Jeffersonville, and Peru. In towns where politics had sway, the Republicans won decided victories—Madison, Bloomington, and Logansport; while the Democrats carried Auburn, Fort Wayne, and Richmond. Lafayette is unchanged.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE IN MAINE.

BELFAST, Me., May 6.—The East Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church began in this city to-day. Bishop E. S. Janes, of New-York, presided. A large number of ministers are in attendance.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUBA.

The steam-ship Cuba, Capt. Moodie, from Liverpool April 25 and Queenstown 26th, arrived at an early hour this morning.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE COAL STRIKES SPREADING—COAL AND IRON ADVANCING.

LONDON, May 6.—Strikes of miners, in addition to those before reported, are announced. The prices of coal and iron have advanced in consequence of the strikes.

NO COMPROMISE—MINERS PREPARING TO EMIGRATE.

LONDON, May 6.—There seems no prospect of a settlement of the strikes at the Durham collieries. Seventy thousand miners and laborers are now out of employment, and great distress prevails among them. Many are preparing to emigrate.

A DERELICT CRAFT BROUGHT INTO PORT.

LONDON, May 6.—The Austrian bark Mirto N., from Liverpool for Boston, before reported abandoned April 9, was towed into Queenstown to-day.

DISESTABLISHMENT MEETING IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 6.—A meeting was held to-night of those favoring the disestablishment of the English Church. Prof. Goldwin Smith presided. In his address he advocated the application of the Church endowments to the relief of the poor and the promotion of education.

LONDON, May 6.—Gen. Sickles was presented to the Queen just previous to his departure for the United States.

THE STEAM-SHIP OHIO.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 6.—The following despatch has been received here:

LIVERPOOL, May 6.—The reports concerning the steam-ship Ohio were greatly exaggerated. The steamer is uninjured. She will sail from Liverpool on her regular day.

THE TURF.

NEWMARKET SPRING MEETING—THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES WON BY ATLANTIC.

LONDON, May 6.—At the Newmarket First Spring Meeting to-day the race for the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes was won by Atlantic. Reverberation was second and Ecossais third. The last betting was seven to one against Atlantic, twelve to one against Reverberation, and seven to four against Ecossais. Twelve ran. The following is a summary:

The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, a subscription of 100 sovereigns each, half forfeit, for three-year-old colts, eight stone ten pounds; fillies eight stone five pounds, the owner of the second horse to receive 200 sovereigns out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake—(seventy-eight subscribers.)

Lord Falmouth's ch. c. Atlantic, by Thormanby, out of Hurricane........................ 1

Col. Castleton's ch. c. Reverberation, by Thunderbolt, out of Golden Horn, by Harkaway........ 2

Mr. Lefevre's ch. c. Ecossais, by Blair Athol, out of Margery Daw........................ 3

SPAIN.

DON CARLOS TO ISSUE ANOTHER PROCLAMATION TO HIS TROOPS—PROMOTION OF GEN. CONCHA.

MADRID, May 6.—It is asserted that Gen. Elio has arrested four Carlist Brigadiers for treason. It is also said that Don Carlos will shortly issue a new proclamation to his troops.

Gen. Manuel Concha has been appointed General in Chief of the Republican Army of the North. During the bombardment of Bilbao by the Carlists, 150 citizens were killed and wounded by the shells which fell in the city.

SERRANO IN MADRID—THE REPUBLICAN ARMY MARCHING ON DURANGO.

MADRID, May 6.—Marshal Serrano arrived in this city at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and was received with great enthusiasm. Four triumphal arches were erected in the streets, and the houses were gaily decked with flags. A large number of rewards to the military are published.

The Republican army is marching on Durango. Gen. Concha, with his command, was to leave Bilbao to-day. Bodies of Carlists are reported at Amezcoa and Estella.

A body of Carlists were defeated in Valencia to-day, and forty of their number killed.

THE HOLY LAND.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN ORIENTAL TOPOGRAPHICAL CORPS.

LONDON, May 6.—The American Oriental Topographical Corps, now in the Holy Land, have reached Jerusalem, after making very successful explorations in the vicinity of Mount Sinai. They report, as a very remarkable fact, that they were detained two days by a heavy snow-storm about Mount Sinai. The expedition well leave soon for Bashan and Moab.

CUBA.

PORTILLO RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND—CONCHA ORGANIZING COLORED MILITIA—EXECUTIONS—THE GETTYSBURG.

HAVANA, May 6.—General of Artillery Cayetano Figueroa left yesterday for Puerto Principe to relieve Gen. Portillo of his command.

Capt. Gen. Concha has issued a decree ordering the formation of eight battalions of colored militia.

Four prominent bad characters, who offered armed resistance to the gendarmes, have been tried by court-martial, and two of them were shot this morning.

The United States war steamer Gettysburg left again this evening.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Great Western Railway stations and adjoining sheds, Wyoming, Ontario, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

LOCAL FIRES.

A two-story frame building on Union avenue, between George and Wall streets, Morrisania, owned and occupied by B. A. Wheeler, was damaged by fire to the extent of $500 yesterday morning. It was insured in the New-York and Manhattan Companies.

At 1:40 P. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the apartments of Charles Lipneau, on the third floor of the tenement-house No. 206 Rivington street, causing $100 loss.

PEDESTRIANISM.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 6.—Richard Winslow and William Wright, of this city walked from Fish kill Landing to Poughkeepsie to-day against time. Distance eighteen miles. Winslow won, his time being 3:15. Wright's time was five minutes later.

DEATH IN A BAR-ROOM.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 6.—This evening George W. Whalley, hostler, went into Sterry Fenner's liquor-saloon, where he had been intoxicated most of the day, and charged Hollis Fenner, the bar-keeper, with stealing his watch and money, and, it is said, attempted to strike him. The bar-keeper knocked or pushed Whalley over, who died immediately. Fenner at once surrendered to the Police, and was locked up.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—May 6.

SENATE.

The House bill to establish an Assay Office at Helena, Montana Territory, was passed.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Finance Committee, reported back the House bill amendatory of the National Currency acts and to establish free banking, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, which was placed on the calendar.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, said he did not desire it to be understood that this was a unanimous report of the committee. There were some things upon which the committee were united, and others upon which they were divided, and he reserved to himself the right of a minority, to dissent at any time.

CRUELTY TO CATTLE IN TRANSIT.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, presented a remonstrance of the citizens of New-York City, Albany, Buffalo, and Rochester, N. Y.; Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio, and Erie, Penn., engaged in the transportation of swine from the West to the East, praying that those animals be excepted from the provisions of the House bill to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation within the United States. It was referred to the Committee on Transportation.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHING.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, gave notice that, at the earliest opportunity, he would ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill to provide for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph.

Mr. PRATT, of Indiana, from the Committee on Pensions, by unanimous consent, explained the provisions of the bill reported by him yesterday, amendatory of the act granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and to restore to the pension rolls the names of those persons which were stricken therefrom in consequence of disloyalty. He said Congress had granted 70,000,000 of acres of bounty lands to soldiers who had served in the several wars, exclusive of the late rebellion. It would require an appropriation of $6,000,000 to meet the requirements of the present bill exclusive of arrears. The bill had been agreed to by a majority of the committee, but he (Pratt) was opposed to some of its provisions.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, called up the House bill to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits, and amendatory of the acts in relation thereto; which was passed. The bill provides that when a new bond is given at the port of exportation, the original bond given at the distillery may be canceled, and further removes the restriction that spirits must be consigned to a particular port, so that thereafter they may be shipped to the port mentioned, or any other.

THE DISTRICT GAS BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said it would probably be more convenient for the Senate to consider the bill regulating gas works, and the bill, on his motion, was taken up, and after explanation by Mr. MORRILL, was passed.

SPEAKING TO THE POINT.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted an amendment to the eleventh rule, so as to provide that debate should relate to a question before the Senate. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he would call up the Civil Rights bill, but he had been informed there were two or three gentlemen who desired to speak, but were not prepared to do so to-day. He would therefore let it lie over to accommodate them.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, (Mr. Edmunds,) desired him to give notice that he would call up the Geneva Award bill to-morrow.

The Senate then, at 2 o'clock, on motion of Mr. BOREMAN, proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and when the doors were reopened the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MOTION TO MEET AT 11 A. M.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, remarked that on Monday last he had opposed the motion to have the hour of meeting changed to 11 o'clock. After some debate the motion was agreed to.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. HOSKINS, of New-York, in the chair, on the Centennial Appropriation bill.

Mr. COBB, of Kansas, spoke in opposition. He described the measure as being presented dressed in its Sunday's best, as chaperoned and groomed by the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Kelley,) whose fame was as wide as the continent, aided by his colleague, (Mr. Myers,) who, like Edward of Lancaster, was one of the sweetest and loveliest gentlemen ever framed in the prodigality of nature. Its advocacy, however, would have been incomplete without that of the illustrious gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Hawley,) President of the Centennial Board. There was also an outside force swarming in the lobbies and committee-rooms, and in the niches and recesses of the building, pressing importunately for the support of the House. The presence of that outside force had been demonstrated yesterday in the crowded galleries, and in the applause with which speeches in favor of the bill had been greeted. He would prefer to see the national pride trodden in the dust abroad, than to be dishonored and disgraced at home when there were extensive invitations sent abroad he would have them recalled. The people of the West would have a happier centennial at home than all the splendor and pageantry of the world's fair could afford, if they were not in which there was a deficit of $43,000,000 in the yearly revenue. The tea and coffee of the poor man was proposed to be taxed higher. Poor clerks in the departments had had their salaries cut down, and Government subsitterns were everywhere preyed upon by the spirit of recommendation of members had been reduced so that it would barely support them. Niggardly legislation in all matters of Government was a necessity, and yet they were to give three millions at one stroke for the centennial. Great as might be the exhibition (Laughter,) it was a question if it was the exhibition of folly and stupidity and crime which Congress would exhibit in the passage of this bill. Firmly believing that the passage of this bill would be a violation of good faith, and that the country was in no wise equipped for the extra expense of such a luxury he should vote to keep the centennial project within the bounds marked out for it by its early projectors and its late curators—the field of voluntary contribution, and he would never consent to a forced loan of the people's money for such a purpose.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, advocated the bill, and argued that the question should stand on its own merits, unaffected by what certain gentlemen might have said in the incipiency of the movement.

Mr. SMITH, of Ohio, spoke in opposition to the bill.

Mr. FRYE, of Maine, said that he had been listening to the debate and grouping in his own mind the facts that were entirely beyond dispute. It was a fact that this Republic would, on the 4th of July, 1876, see its hundredth birthday. He had gathered from the discussion that there was nothing in the history of the past hundred years which should compel the American people, in shame or in sorrow or in humility, to refuse to celebrate its hundredth birthday. It was a fact that the Declaration of Independence had been prepared, signed, and promulgated in Philadelphia, and that settled the question as to where the celebration should be held if anywhere. It was a fact that Congress in 1871 had provided that it should be an international exhibition. It was a fact that the President, in obedience to that law, had sent forth his proclamation to the world. It was a fact that thirteen or fourteen foreign Governments had accepted the invitation. It was a fact that the President had informed Congress that the failure of the enterprise would be deplorable, and that the Centennial Commissioners reported that without Congressional aid failure was an absolute certainty. Then the question came home to him as to what his duty was. The failure would be not only deplorable, but it would be dishonorable. It would dishonor the nation in the eyes of the whole world. There was one other door open, as was intimated by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. R. H. Hoar,) and that was that this nation was bankrupt. Did members fail to recollect that when the Government required $4,000,000 a day the money came from the people? that the strong men who fought the battles of the country came from the people? If the men who labor day by day were asked where the money would come from to save the glory of the Republic, they would say it would come from where it came from before. Let his colleague (Mr. Hale) go down to his own district, and ask the hardy fishermen there where the money would come from to save the faith of the nation, and they would tell him, "We will give to-day's catch, and if that's not enough we'll throw our boat into the bargain."

Mr. HALE, of Maine—I think they would a little rather pay the national debt.

Mr. FRYE—I think they would a little rather have the Committee on Ways and Means provide some way by which the four or five millions of taxes withheld by rich corporations should be paid, and let it go toward the payment of the national debt. I see no escape for me but to support this bill, unless the Government is bankrupt. Forty millions of people, a measureless sea-board, rivers, lakes, canals, a network of railways, manufactures, agriculture, fertile prairies, mines of iron, coal, copper, silver, and gold, commerce and ship-building springing into new life and activity and yet the nation bankrupt. That kind of talk might commend itself to the Committee on Appropriations, but that committee would have work to convince the nation that it was bankrupt when they reported bills paying $60 a month for a boy to black boots and $1,000 a year for a man to open their door or to kick his heels against the marble floor of the Capitol, and reported millions of dollars for public buildings in Chicago, New-York, and Boston. If the nation was bankrupt to-day the Committee on Ways and Means and on Appropriations ought to have foreseen and provided against it. The door of bankruptcy, in my judgment, is not open, and I have to step back to the only door that is open. I see on the one hand disgrace to my country, and on the other hand I see my country, with new power and new glory among the nations of the earth. By celebrating this event as has been provided for, I believe that the gathering of the people together in Philadelphia will cement their union and make it more enduring than the eternal hills. If that is sentimentalism, let some of those gentlemen who have blood like the blood of the turnip call it so, I am a sentimentalist. When a sort of a letter is the Secretary of State to send to Prince Bismarck if Congress rejects this bill? It would be something like this: "My Dear Sir—I am directed by Congress to express its delight at your acceptance of the President's invitation, but I am also desired to say in behalf of the American people that some citizens of Pennsylvania, and of Philadelphia especially, # cheated us by false pretenses the intelligent American Congress into passing a law under which the President intelligently issued his proclamation. I am instructed, further, to say that our finances are in a deplorable condition; that we are called upon to pay $3,000,000 to entertain your people as our guests, and we cannot by any possibility do it; and, if we could, I am instructed to say further that the people of Pennsylvania, having cheated us by false pretenses once, will make a raid upon us by and by, and we will be called upon to pay $9,000,000 more."

Mr. HALE, of Maine—That would be a pretty good letter.

Mr. FRYE—According to my colleague's estimate, it would be a dignified letter to send. There is no "spread eagle" in that. There might be another letter written to one of these little powers like the Netherlands. It would read like this: "Sir: The American Congress instructs me to say that while it admits you have had something of a history among the nations of the earth, yet you are to-day small and insignificant, and hardly worthy the notice of a great people like ours; and I am instructed to say to you that the invitation of the President of the United States, which you accepted, is hereby withdrawn." [Laughter.] And so with the rest of the powers, one after another. And yet you expect the American people to allow you to clip the wings of its eagle in that way, do you?

Mr. COBB, of Kansas—What sort of a letter would the gentleman write to the public relative to that act of Congress which said that the Government should never be called upon to aid this celebration? Would it embody in that letter the idea that we may break faith with the American people, but that we must keep it with foreign princes.

Mr. FRYE—I heard from my colleague, (Hale,) yesterday, a forty minutes' history of this enterprise, when it was born, what swaddling clothes were placed upon it, in what cradle it was rocked, who were the nurses, and who the parents, and I say now to the gentleman from Kansas that not one single word in that history is applicable to the question now before Congress. These were all the sentiments of the chamber in which the babe was born, and not one word of that history ever went to the world. I am dealing with those facts that were by authority sent abroad to all the nations of the earth through their diplomatic representatives, not what took place in their own silent chamber.

Mr. COBB—But is not the statute itself the full-born child? Whether these secrets belong to the people or not, I had supposed that the acts of the American Congress were the property of the people.

Mr. FRYE—What are you doing—asking me a question or making another speech? This is a measure standing alone, and the honor of the people rests upon it. If my constituents were to demand of me with one voice to do that which I believe was a disgrace and a dishonor to my country, I would say to them with all respect, "I will not do the wicked thing." Although I might possibly do wrong in voting for this bill my constituents would forgive me and say: "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Mr. GUNCKEL, of Ohio, opposed the bill, saying, among other things, that criticising the speech of Mr. Packard, of Indiana, that the State of Indiana had subscribed for only thirty-two shares of the stock of the association, at $10 each, and that the State of Connecticut, which had the honor of furnishing a President to the Centennial Commission, had subscribed for only six shares, at $10 each, to celebrate this grand centennial anniversary, which came only once in a hundred years. [Laughter.] Arizona had subscribed 102 shares, and he remarked that he was sorry that Arizona had beaten Maine in that respect. That was just 102 shares more than Maine had subscribed for, and nearly a hundred shares more than Connecticut had subscribed for, and three or four times more than the whole of New-England had subscribed for, which had plenty of money and nothing to ask for.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, supported the measure. He thought that the celebration should be a work of patriotism, and therefore a national work. The only thing he objected to was that it had not been organized in the first place outright as a national matter. If it were not made a national affair, he hoped it would die in its birth.

Mr. FORKER, of New-Jersey, opposed the bill. He said: Unfortunately this bill calls upon us to shed—not tears, (alluding to a few sentences in Mr. Fry's speech,) but money; not money which we can take from the surplus of an overflowing Treasury, not money which we can gather with easy hands by a loan which our children must pay; but money which we must tax on the business and property of a people which is not at this time rich or prosperous. And for what? Not to feed our poor, of whom we have many; not to strengthen our defences, not to unlock our harbors, not to straighten our water-courses, but to imitate here, on the soil of the New World, a fashionable, gaudy, Old World pageant, like to that into which all the principal sovreignties of Europe, one after the other, have poured their fall coffers, and out of which they have taken nothing but disappointment and failure. The people whom I represent have burdens enough, and I am not the man to add to them; and yet I admit with the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. Cobb) that it is not a pleasant task to oppose a measure which is urged on the plea of patriotism. If there is a sentiment in the American heart that can always be touched to the finest tissues, it is patriotism; and next to that is that love of eloquence which makes almost every citizen a Cicero. And yet here comes this centennial business, which offers a field of surpassing richness, both of patriotism and eloquence. It is not simply unpleasant to oppose it; it is dangerous for the member who stands up here and speaks against this bill. He will be accused of a lack of patriotism, of a lack of sentiments, of a lack of eloquence; and which of us would like to be represented to his constituents as being neither patriotic nor eloquent; or to use the words which I heard here the other day, (Butler to Cox,) of being "neither smart nor good." The man whom our constituents want is a man who can shed tears on every occasion, and who can give a piece of his mind to the effete monarchies of the Old World. They would be ashamed to have a member who cannot speak of Saratoga and Yorktown, of Chepultepec and New-Orleans and Appomattox and Vicksburg. They would be ashamed of any dumb dog who would not talk of the battle-burned and blood-stained greenbacks, (another expression used by Mr. Frye,) and pronounce them the best currency at ten per cent. discount that the world ever saw. They would be ashamed of a dumb dog who does not dare, in the face of the House, and in the presence of all his constituents, from Maine or elsewhere, to take that flag and carry it adown all the countries with the same courage and the same nerve as Sergt. Bates. [Laughter.] I am confident that a man who dares on this floor to oppose this appropriation will have the pleasure of reading the proceedings of the Forty-fourth Congress in the quiet of his own home, [Laughter,] and yet I am forced to oppose it. And still I only to vote $3,000,000—only a paltry $3,000,000, which those fishermen on the coast of Maine would love to give us. Does my other young friend from Maine (Mr. Hale) forget that this is a great nation? It owes two thousand million dollars. Why not borrow in a paltry three millions more in order to celebrate our independence? I oppose this bill in the face of my constituents, and in the face of my own Legislature. The Legislature of New Jersey has requested me to vote for this bill. That Legislature made a terrible mistake. If it had the good fortune to send me to the Senate and make me its representative, I would have obeyed its request. But I stand here as the representative of my people, and while I accept with all respect the requests of the Legislature of New-Jersey, I accept them only asarguments, not as conclusions. I respect them as arguments of the highest authority, but I obey them only when they indicate and represent the will of the people, to whom I am responsible, and in this case the request of the New-Jersey Legislature does not represent the will of my people. For me to vote to give $3,000,000 to this great festival would be taxing the unemployed of Paterson, and I should never dare to walk again in those streets.

Mr. PHELPS spoke at length on what the different States had done. While they were ready to shed words, they were not ready to shed money.

The debate was continued by Messrs. McCormick, of Arizona, Ward, of Illinois, Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. White, of Alabama, and the House adjourned.

BAIL IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Judge Allen, of Massachusetts, has decided that when a person is arrested for any offense, by a constable or Police officer, it is not lawful for a Bail Commissioner to admit such person to bail until the prisoner is committed to jail and in the custody of the Sheriff. Heretofore it has been the custom of Bail Commissioners to take bail at the station-house, the Tombs, or anywhere, some Commissioners contending that they had authority to take bail on the street or in the Black Maria. But now all this is done away with, and if a person is arrested there is no possible way for such people to give bail. The Boston *Herald* says that a few nights ago a number of persons were in the Tombs under this ruling, who were prepared to give bail, but could not do so, and so had to slide through the dock with the common herd of prisoners, and it is added: "Let a stranger, a guest at any of our hotels, be arrested as a witness even, or for any offending, no matter how light, he must go to prison, no matter what his rank or position in society. This ruling lodges great power in the hands of an officer, for if he have a spite against any person he could easily commit him to prison, where he would have to remain, as it would be impossible for such person to give bail. If this is the law, the sooner it is changed the better."

MME. JUMEL'S ESTATE.

Mr. Levi S. Chatfield replied yesterday to Mr. Charles O'Conor's argument for a perpetual injunction restraining George Washington Bowen from instituting further suits for the recovery from Nelson Chase of the property left by the late Mme. Jumel, whose illegitimate son he claims to be. Mr. Chatfield argued that no court of equity had the power to restrain a party from pursuing his rights at law, and further, that the United States District Court, in which he was speaking, had no power to restrain the Supreme Court at Washington from reviewing the decisions made at Circuit. Counsel then went into a lengthy discussion of the different deeds and appointments which had been made of the property of Mr. and Mme. Jumel, showing that this property was all vested in her in fee, and descended to her only heir-at-law, George Washington Bowen. At the end of this argument Mr. O'Conor discussed the legal authorities he adduced in support of his view of the points involved. Judge Blatchford took briefs from counsel and reserved his decision.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

PROPOSALS FOR FERRY LEASES ACCEPTED—HOW THE HOBOKEN LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY PROPOSED TO EVADE PAYMENT FOR A VALUABLE FRANCHISE.

The law organizing the Department of Docks confers on the Commissioners exclusive jurisdiction over the various piers and slips along the waterfront, but the right to collect rents for ferry franchises is reserved to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund—the money so collected being devoted to the payment of Municipal debt. The Commissioners met yesterday to award ferry leases on the basis of the proposals previously presented. Mayor Havemeyer presided, and this question came up for discussion. The Controller in referring to the proposal of the Hoboken Land Improvement Company to give $10,000 a year for the ferry property at the foot of Christopher street, and two and a half per cent. of the gross receipts for the franchise to run their boats, said that the company had obtained a lease from the Dock Department of the property, and the lease contained a covenant that whatever money they might be called upon to pay for the franchise should be deducted from the rent. The Commissioners of Docks had no power to order such a covenant inserted in the lease, as the Sinking Fund Commissioners had exclusive authority to act in the matter of ferry franchises. The Controller then read the covenant. It provides, among other things, that if the Hoboken Land Improvement Company, or their representatives, "are lawfully obliged to pay any rent, tax, or impost to the State or City of New-York, or any officer or servant of the City for any franchise, such payment shall be deducted from the rent." Mayor Havemeyer said the Commissioners of Docks had no business to do such a thing.

Controller Green—They have no such power.

Mayor Havemeyer—According to that covenant the City is to get nothing for the ferry franchise.

Controller Green—The covenant merely provides for the rent of the ferry property, but that agreement is not binding as to the franchise.

Mayor Havemeyer—The Dock Department, having exceeded their authority, the City cannot be held responsible for their acts.

Controller Green, Chamberlain Lane, and Recorder Hackett conceded in this view, after which it was agreed to lease the ferry franchise at a rent of two and a half per cent. of the gross receipts.

Mr. Leroque, on behalf of the Houston Street Ferry Company, asked the board to postpone the execution of a lease to that company at $6,500 a year for the property and two and a half per cent. of the gross receipts for the ferry franchise. He said that the principal officer of the company was at Washington, and he desired to have the matter deferred so as to agree on the form of the lease. The application was granted.

The board then decided to grant a lease of the Pavonia Ferry property to the Erie Railway Company for one year at $15,000 for the ferry property, and two and a half per cent. of the gross receipts for the ferry franchise; and also a lease of the ferry from Houston street to South Seventh street, Williamsburg, to the Brooklyn Ferry Company at eight per cent. of the gross receipts. The Controller was then authorized to advertise the lease in relation to the ferries for which no bids were received.

A petition was received from the Howard Relief Association asking the board to assign the building No. 49 Leonard street for a Free Labor Bureau and to lodge homeless strangers. It was laid over.

Mr. Courtland D. Palmer sent in a communication requesting the board to appropriate $3,000 to indemnify him for services he had procured in making a valuation of City property. The communication stated that after Mr. Palmer had relinquished his own claim for the work, one of the clerks employed brought a suit against him to recover the value of his labor. The other gentlemen who had been employed to make the valuation were awarded $3,000 each. The application was referred to the Controller. The following was then submitted:

Whereas, It has been represented to this board that all that part of the building on the north Grand street, extending back to the middle of the wall, is not required for market purposes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Department of Markets be directed to have prepared plans and specifications of the alterations which will be required to convert such part of Essex Market into stores, and that the same be submitted for the consideration of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The resolution was adopted and the board adjourned.

POLICE TRIALS.

Commissioner Gardner presided at the Police trials yesterday, and heard evidence in about fifty complaints against delinquent policemen. Patrolmen Gardner, Stack, Laher, and Doyle, of the Seventh Precinct, were arraigned for not having prevented or discovered a burglary committed between the hours of 6 P. M., 28th ult., and 8 A. M., 29th ult., at the warehouse of Lawrence & Love, No. 440 Water street, on which occasion six pigs of iron, weighing 100 pounds each, were removed from the cellar of the warehouse and carried off. The burglars broke the hasp on the cellar door, removed the lock, and, when they had carried off the property, placed another lock on the broken hasp. As it could not be determined by the testimony during whose tour of duty the robbery was committed, Mr. Gardner concluded to fine each of the policemen ten days' pay.... Patrolman Conklin, of the Ninth Precinct, was complained of for having discovered a burglar at the tailor store of Joseph Rosenberg, No. 543 Hudson street, on the night of the 30th ult. The thieves broke in a window and carried off $120 worth of clothing and cloth. In consideration of the fact that the officer had a double post on the night in question he was fined five days' pay. Patrolmen Adamson and Holland, of the Harbor Police, were arraigned for having been in the watchman's office on Pier No. 1 North River, on the night that Patrolman Gibney, of the First Precinct, was shot and killed on Pier No. 1 by Given, a watchman in the employ of the Department of Docks. It was shown that Holland had been in the habit of rendezvousing in this place, and that on the night in question he had drank beer in the office, and it was recommended that he be dismissed the department. Adamson's case was not deemed so flagrant, as it was the first time that he had been in the office, and the matter was referred to the board for decision. ....Patrolman Kennedy, of the Thirty-third Precinct, was brought up on a charge of being disqualified for mental weakness. The Department by reason of not being able to read and write. This man, who was one of the Morrisania Police force transferred to the New-York Police by the annexation of a portion of Westchester County, admitted the charge, and asked to be appointed a doorman. The matter was referred to the board.

THE CITY RECORD.

The Commissioners who have charge of the publication of the *City Record*, consisting of the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, and the Commissioner of Public Works, met yesterday in the Mayor's Office, to audit various bills. After transacting some routine business, Commissioner Van Nort moved that the following bills be referred to the Chairman of the board for certification and requisitions on the Controller for payment. P. W. Rhodes, printing the *City Record* for the month of April, $824 19; Index to *City Record*, $21 76; advertising, $344 80; printing and stationery, $232 50. The motion was adopted. The bills of Martin B. Brown, for printing for the Board of Assistant Aldermen, amounting to $773 90, and of F. B. Fisher, for printing for the Board of Aldermen, amounting to $966 25, were called up and laid over.

The Corporation Counsel offered the following:

Resolved, That pursuant to the provisions of section 10, of chapter 757 of the laws of 1873, it is hereby decided by the concurrent vote of the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, and Commissioner of Public Works, that all printing hereafter to be done, or stationery to be furnished for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, shall be done and furnished without contract, and that the Commissioner of Public Works be authorized and directed until the further order of this Board, to procure such printing or stationery as may be required by the several departments, upon their requisition, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as he may deem for the best interests of the City—to be paid for out of the appropriation made for such printing and stationery, upon the certificate and requisition of the Commissioner of Public Works.

The resolution was adopted, after which, the Board adjourned.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Ex-Judge John H. White stated in the Mayor's Office yesterday that he intends to test the right of the Corporation Counsel to remove him from the office of Attorney for the Collection of Personal Taxes, without preferring charges against him, as required, he claims, by section 28 of the charter of 1873....Controller Green Alderman Morris, and Alderman Monheimer had interviews with Mayor Havemeyer yesterday. Mr. Monheimer, in referring to the proposed appointment of Commissioners of the new Court-house by the Mayor, intimated that he would submit a resolution to the Board of Aldermen to-day, providing for making an estimate of the cost of completing that building. The Mayor then remarked that he had received a communication from the Corporation Counsel stating that he had power to select Commissioners, independent of the Aldermen.... A number of citizens complained yesterday to Mr. E. B. Schaffer, the Superintendent of Incumbrances, that the sidewalks on Third, Sixth, and Eighth avenues have been rendered, in some places, almost impassible from obstructions. The Superintendent, however, replied that the appropriation for removing obstructions was exhausted, and he was therefore unable to take action on the matter. The Clerk of the Common Council has applied to the Secretary of State for copies of the report of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Street-cleaning Department.

OBSEQUIES OF GEN. WILLIAM HALL.

The religious services in connection with the obsequies of the late Gen. Wm. Hall took place yesterday at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street. The remains were conveyed to the church shortly before 11 o'clock, the pall-bearers being Gen. Charles W. Sanford, Thurlow Weed, Richard M. Hoe, Col. Wm. Borden, Dr. H. F. Quackenboss, Dr. George H. Hemott, George B. Henderson, and Luther B. Wyman. The casket was of rosewood, with silver mountings, and was covered by a black pall. It bore the simple inscription: William Hall, died Sunday, May 3, 1874. The procession was met at the door of the church by Rev. Messrs. Howland, Weston, and Conrad, and escorted up the centre aisle, the choir chanting the burial service. The floral contributions were very elaborate, and included offerings from a number of Gen. Hall's military associations and personal friends. There was no sermon preached on the occasion. The services were those of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The choir consisted of Miss Lasar, soprano; Miss Dunphy, contralto; Wm. S. S. Leggett, tenor, and Henry Cam, basso. The solo "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth" was rendered by Miss Lasar in an impressive manner. The deceased was for a number of years connected with the National Guard, which he entered as private, attaining subsequently to the rank of Brigadier General of the Third Brigade. Gen. Varian and the officers of the brigade were present at the obsequies, but, in accordance with a wish expressed by the family of the deceased, appeared in citizens' attire. On the conclusion of the services at the church the remains were conveyed to Green-Wood Cemetery, where the interment took place.

THE ROBBERY AT THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.

But very few details in relation to the robbery of $32,000 from the safe of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, at the Treasurer's office, Grand Central Depot, in addition to those already published in THE TIMES, were obtained yesterday. Geo. W. Van Velzer, the clerk who abstracted the money from the safe, is still at large, and it is stated that no clue to his present whereabouts has been ascertained. The currency appropriated by the fugitive had been deposited in the safe on Saturday, and was to have been used in liquidating the monthly pay-rolls along the line of the Hudson River Railroad. It is not usual to keep so large a sum of money in the safe at the office here as it was intended to place the money in the hands of the paymaster at an early hour on Monday morning, it was not deposited in the bank, and this fact was well known to young Van Velzer, who had been employed in the Treasurer's office for upward of two years. By his supposed exemplary conduct during that time he gained the confidence of his superiors in the office. He lived with his father, who is station master at Scarsborough, on the line of the Hudson River Road, and who is one of the oldest and most trustworthy of the many employes of the railroad company. Isaac Baxter, who is supposed to have levanted with young Van Velzer, is a carpenter living in Scarsborough, and the two young men have been intimate associates since childhood. Detectives Tilley and Heidelberg, of the Central Office, have been detailed to assist in the pursuit of the fugitives, who are supposed to have fled to the far West, and detectives in the employ of the railroad company are also prosecuting the search for the absconded clerk and his companion.

DUPLICATED ALIMONY.

In Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, was argued the appeal in the case of Thomas C. Shepherd against Jeanette Shepherd. The appeal was from an order made at Special Term confirming alimony in favor of the respondent. It appeared on the argument that the lady in the suit, before marrying Shepherd, had been divorced from a former husband, and awarded alimony at the rate of $672 per annum. From Shepherd she also obtained a divorce, was awarded alimony at the rate of $3,000 per annum, and then married one Anderson. After this last marriage, Shepherd thought he should be relieved from payment of alimony, claiming it to be inequitable that he should be compelled to contribute to the support of a woman who was being supported by her husband. A motion was thereupon made at Special Term on his behalf for an order relieving him from the payment of alimony. This motion was denied, and from that decision the present appeal was taken. On the argument it was contended on behalf of the appellant that there was no reason in law or equity why a woman should have the right to compel a support from more than one man; that if she could compel a support from more than one, or, as in this case, from three, she might compel a support from any greater number; that the marrying her present husband she had the option to force either the right to marry or the right to receive alimony from her former husband, and having chosen to exercise the former right, she should be compelled to abandon the latter. On the other side it was contended that alimony had been awarded in view of all the circumstances, and that the ability of the present husband to furnish her with a support commensurate with that which the former husband could have furnished was among those circumstances. The court reserved its decision.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, William Cowan and John McCabe, indicted for robbery, pleaded guilty to grand larceny and were each sent to State Prison for five years.... William Thompson and George Ellis pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months.... Three boys, named Michael Boylan, Thomas Corcoran, and Thomas Morton, were placed at the bar charged with stabbing a young man named William Thomas O'Connor, of No. 822 Third avenue, on the 23d of February. The papers showed that during a quarrel Corcoran, who is only ten years of age, handed a knife to Morton, who stabbed O'Connor, inflicting a dangerous wound. Corcoran and Morton pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to do bodily harm, and Boylan was discharged, there being no evidence against him. Judge Sutherland, in sentencing the youthful prisoners, commented on the appalling frequency of crime among boys, and alluded to the case of Corcoran, who was only a child of ten years, being a participant in a stabbing affray. Corcoran was then sent to the House of Refuge, and Morton was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.... Henry Lentz, bartender in the saloon corner of Leight and Greenwich streets, charged with shooting Lawrence Hanley, of No. 62 Varick street, on the 25th of April, inflicting a slight flesh wound, was found guilty of assault, and sent to the Penitentiary for one year.... George Baker pleaded guilty to an attempted larceny from the person, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years and six months.... Henry Burke, William Thompson, and George Ellis pleaded guilty to attempts at grand larceny, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months.... Patrick Ryan pleaded guilty to an attempt at forgery, and was sent to State Prison for two years.... Henry F. Downs, Cashier in the employ of H. E. Pickert & Co., tea importers, No. 28 Old slip, was placed on trial charged with embezzling $104 50 received by him from Richard Leonard, and for which he signed a receipt. The hearing of the case will be continued to-day.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR BEING PUT OFF A CAR.

The case of Thomas Hamilton against the Third Avenue Railroad Company was tried for the second time in Superior Court, yesterday, before Judge Speir and a jury, resulting in a verdict for plaintiff for $1,500. The plaintiff had got in a car of the company at Ninety-first street to ride to Thirty-first street, and paid the full fare of seven cents. At Sixty-fifth street he was compelled to change cars, and on asking the conductor for a transfer ticket was told it was not necessary. When he got on the other car his fare was demanded of him again, and he, refusing to pay, was put off the car. For this tort he sought to recover damages. On the first trial plaintiff got a verdict for $300, but the company appealing, a new trial was granted by the Court of Appeals for error. The present verdict, therefore, is three times the amount of the former.

LOSS OF THE STEAM-SHIP LINDA.

On the 1st of May the steam-ship Linda, on her voyage from Barrow to Quebec, was sighted by the steam-ship Circassian, of the Allen Line, in longitude 43° west. The Linda was at the time enveloped in flames. The Captain of the Circassian went to the assistance of the crew, and succeeded in rescuing them. The fire had gained such headway in the Linda when she was abandoned by the crew that all efforts to extinguish it were given up as hopeless. At 4:30 P. M. yesterday the Circassian arrived at Father Point with seventy-five cabin and 216 steerage passengers, together with the crew of the Linda, and proceeded to Boston.

THE CLARK PRIZE EXHIBITION.

The following are the appointments for the twentieth "Clark Prize" exhibition, to be held at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., on the 3d of June: Abel E. Blackmar, Newark, "The Supernatural in Literature;" Edgar A. Enos, New-Hartford, "The Supernatural in Literature;" Charles C. Hemenway, Marcellus, "John Stuart Mill—the Man and the Philosopher;" George W. Knox, Elmira, "The First and Nineteenth Centuries of the Christian Religion;" John P. Silvernail, Binghamton, "The Siege of Londonderry;" Perry H. Smith, Jr., Chicago, Ill., "President Lincoln and His First Cabinet."

THE VACANT POLICE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

It was rumored in the City Hall yesterday that Mayor Havemeyer had appointed Alderman John J. Norris Police Commissioner. The Mayor, however, denied having made the appointment, but said that he would probably make a selection to-day. He added that the name of the successful candidate would be made known before the close of the week.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS APPROPRIATING APPOINTMENTS.

We have already called attention to a bill introduced by Mr. Smart in the House for parceling the appointing power of the Executive among members of Congress. The scheme is so revolutionary and mischievous that we hardly believed it would be seriously urged; but Mr. Wright, of Iowa, it seems, has presented a bill in the Senate having the same end in view. It may be necessary, therefore, that the people should give their attention to the subject, and we therefore print below a thorough discussion of it from the late report of the Civil Service Commission. The confusion, the corruption, the intrigue, and the destruction of the vigor and counterpoise of the Government, to which such a scheme put in practice would lead, are there plainly pointed out. Before undertaking to appropriate to themselves the powers which, for wise reasons, the framers of the Constitution have placed elsewhere, members of Congress had better recall the people's judgment upon the attempt to appropriate the contents of the Treasury in the shape of an excessive increase of salary.

Extract from the Report of the Civil Service Commission.

The familiar language of the Constitution, before referred to, providing that the President "shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint," &c., all officers except certain "inferior officers," the appointment of which Congress is authorized to vest only "in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments," has seemed to us to be fatal to such a scheme, rendering it impossible for Congress to authorize the President or other constitutional authorities to waive the exercise of the appointing power. (4 Opinions Attorney General, 165; 11 Opinions Attorney General, 212; 13 Opinions Attorney General, 516; Maurice vs. United States, 2 Brock. R., 101.) But we are compelled to regard the scheme as not less repugnant to the essential balance and spirit of the Constitution, and to the views of those who framed it, than it is to such express language. It seems certain, as a matter of history, that the theory of clearly-defined and carefully-separated executive and legislative departments, so strikingly illustrated in the Constitution itself, was regarded by its authors as fundamental and vital in our system; and probably the scheme in question, at any period prior to the perversion of the public judgment by the introduction of the spoils system, would have been regarded as little less than a revolution in the Government.

But this scheme proposes to lead every member of Congress directly into the discharge of a fractional portion of the functions of the Executive as recognized by the Government of every civilized State of the world. It seems to us that the moment the Executive, who is to see that the laws are faithfully executed in each district, and is to sign no law he does not approve, can employ no agent for their execution but one named by the leader of the popular sentiment in the section, or by a member of the department, the judgment of which he may be called on to disapprove, he will find himself unequal to the discharge of his functions, having not much more than the shadow of authority; and that when, to the power of fixing the tenure and salaries and of defining the number and duties of all those holding places in the subordinate executive departments, is added the substantial power of filling those places, the balance of the Constitution will be destroyed, and the stability of the Government will be in danger.

But this scheme does not seem to us merely to propose a change, however revolutionary, in the officers who are to exercise executive power, but to set up a method of administration incompatible with the very nature of executive authority, and calculated to defeat the harmony and vigor, without which the exercise of such power might become self-destructive and utterly intolerable. For while legislative power is representative in its nature, and legislators bring together many interests and opinions to be harmonized and modified into one law, when we come to the execution, or to the interpretation of that law, it should, in the same spirit, interpretation and vigor, be exercised by one individual authority throughout the jurisdiction, unbiased by local feeling and unawed by local interests. But a method which gives to officers representing local majorities the right of selecting the persons through whom the laws of Congress standing for the majority and the stronger interests in each district, has a right to fill a specific proportion of all the clerkships, then, under the State Governments, the majority of each county, city, and village, through its State representatives, has a corresponding right to name its proportion of the State officers; and in the city and village governments the like right to nominate may be claimed by Aldermen and Councilmen, in the interest of the majority of each ward and petty district, and thus a system of disintegration, secession, and destruction of that healthy and salutary executive authority which, under every form of representative government known among men, stands as the expression of the common sentiments, the united interests, and for the general policy and protection of the entire people and State, beginning at the national head, will go on apportioning the authority and interests of the whole among the fractions until the bonds of union and the guarantees of safety are dissolved.

There would seem to be, when the scheme is adopted

SHARON SPRINGS.

THE VILLAGE AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

MEDICINAL CHARACTER OF THE WATERS—THE HOTELS AND THEIR OWNERS—ADVANTAGES OF THE WATERING-PLACE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SHARON SPRINGS, Sunday, May 3, 1874.

So much noise and bluster has been made of late years about Saratoga that the modest merits of other places are almost unheard of. The great resort of the fashionable world, however, though it has monopolized so much of the notoriety, has by no means absorbed the guests. Here is a place stuck off in the north-west corner of Schoharie County, which has ten hotels, many of them first class, and yet is unable to accommodate all its guests, and it is hardly spoken of. The reason of this is that the springs here have wonderfully curative properties, especially for rheumatism and gout, and accordingly it is a resort of invalids *par excellence.* At Saratoga, on the contrary, people go to dissipate, to be gay, to be festive, to look out for rich matches. Doubtless the stimulating effect of the waters and the cessation from business cares prove sufficient to recuperate many a hard-worked merchant. But of this very numerous class it may be truly said that they are not well rather than positively ill. They are negatively invalids. Now, at Sharon Springs there are positive invalids. And as they do not come alone, but bring their families with them, the place, without any special pretensions to gayety, is very far from being gloomy. Indeed, the conditions that surround the visitors are far more cheerful than those which environ the unhappy ones at fashionable resorts, where to enjoy oneself becomes a painful and irksome duty. To do those things which one does not want to do, and to leave undone those things which one wishes to do, is a considerable part of the creed of a fashionable watering-place. The music, the glare of lights, the confused whirl of equipages, the uproar of many voices, the intermingling of many forms, create a feverous excitement of the brain which some have mistaken for enjoyment. And this delusion, when rose-tinted by a glass or two of champagne, passes current for fact during one's youth. But after a few years' experimenting with the Dead Sea apples of fashionable watering-places, the conclusion is forced upon the mind that enjoyment is a state of being, a result, not an act. The effort to enjoy is therefore of itself sufficient to prevent enjoyment, which really comes from surrounding conditions, from healthy, invigorating air, good rooms, good, but not luxurious diet, exercise, and rest from the daily grind of ordinary occupations. These conditions have been met by Saratoga, but the more the place grows, the less readily will they be found. The perfect Summer resort must preserve its primitive rusticity. Asphalt pavement, parks, and first-class stores are all metropolitan, and rob the visitor of that perfect change of his surroundings which is one of the first elements of enjoyment to an unspoiled mind. To walk upon the turf instead of a sidewalk, to lounge in a forest instead of a trim park, to see a timid, inoffensive snake instead of a pert obtrusive sparrow, to have a bed-room candle instead of gas—all these are shocks to one's daily round of sensations which help largely to make a new being of one. And this it is which makes Sharon Springs so popular a resort. It fills all these conditions, and has picturesque charms besides, which have more influence than we suppose upon our daily life.

The village of Sharon Springs is simply a long winding street down a very narrow valley between some foothills that lie below the spear of the Catskill Mountains that invade Schoharie County. The maps and atlases which we put into the hands of ingenuous youth have a vile habit of representing a chain of mountains by a thin caterpillar, so that people find some difficulty in after life in comprehending what a vast extent of territory a mountain range actually covers. Here the foothills alone are of great extent. The particular hill to which Sharon belongs would seem to be Mount Independence, which has an altitude of more than 2,000 feet above tidal water. From the summit of this fine hill the land sweeps northward in bold slopes, and on one of these is situated Sharon Springs. Each slope is a sort of valley toward its centre, and the famous mineral springs are located by the side of a rivulet that traverses this tiny valley. All the hotels with the exception of the Pavilion are built along the little creek in the vicinity of the Springs, the nearest being Congress Hall, belonging to Mr. Bangs, the well-known New-York *restaurateur.* He has, with commendable enterprise, erected Summer-houses and a fine music pavillion upon the slope of the hill that looks down upon the village from its southern aspect, and built a tasteful bridge over the little rivulet. The sulphur springs, however, belong to Mr. Gardiner, of the Pavilion, whose bath-houses are in close proximity to the grounds of Congress Hall. Mr. Bangs erected some very tasteful baths lower down on the side of the creek, and tried the pine needle system which made so much noise in Germany some years ago, but without success. Then he tried baths with the Magnesian spring water, but this had no effect on rheumatism or gout, and indeed seemed to have no more curative power than plain water. Then he tried the mud or slum baths, and these have been found wonderfully efficacious. I believe that the cause of this is not in the mud altogether, but in the fact that the mud of the creek is saturated with sulphur from the overflow of the springs above. The Gardiner Spring flows with great abundance, pouring out about four quarts of water a minute. This is far more than can be used in the Pavilion bath-houses, though they average 500 bathers per diem. The overflow all goes into the creek, and the sulphur, it seems, is deposited at the bottom in the rich mud that is used for these baths. I must confess for my own part that I should not like to take a *"slum,"* because the creek is the sewer of the village. Still, a person racked with rheumatism in the joints, and suffering most dreadful agonies, cannot be very particular, and will accept relief in any form.

The springs are all so close together that it would be quite easy to throw a stone from any one of them to the others. Of course the chief attraction is the White Sulphur Spring, which has, so to speak, been the making of Sharon as a resort. The lands all around have been peopled principally by German settlers from the Palatine, and by wandering Dutch from the Albany and Schenectady districts. As far back as 1714 they appear to have known of and used these waters for cutaneous diseases. Parents used to bring their youngsters when afflicted with itch or scrofula, or any eruption, and bathe them in the natural basin which the abundant flow of the healing waters had made. They just ducked them in, pretty much in the manner in which Thetis rendered invulnerable the infant Achilles. As there was a footpath from the Indian town on the Mohawk where Schenectady now stands, there can be little doubt that the Indians were perfectly well acquainted with its virtues. Indeed we are rather apt to underrate our red brethren, who seem in this locality to have practiced many of the arts of civilized life. The one thing lacking was domestic animals. Had they possessed them they would still hold the lands of their ancestors. The first man who attempted to develop the White Sulphur Spring was Mr. Eldridge, who built the first hotel by its side, and established a small bath-house, which contained two tubs and a shower bath. Trifling as were these arrangements, there was a rush of invalids to profit by them; and Mr. Eldridge, who owned all the land in the place, sold the greater part of it to a company of New-York merchants for the sum of $13,000. He died only recently, and it was the steady belief of his neighbors that he never ceased to regret this sale, which took place in 1835, and that it hastened his end. He was, however, more than eighty when he died, so that the malady must have been of the opinion of the Onslows, who chose for their motto "Festina lente"—make haste slowly. Or like Fontenelle, who was told, when at a very advanced age, that coffee was a slow poison. "Very slow, indeed," he replied, "so slow that it will never overtake old age and a natural death." The merchants who bought the springs and contiguous acres had for their agent a Mr. Rosebaum, who immediately set to work to build the Pavilion on its present site upon the summit of the northern foot-hill that overlooks the valley. The foundation was laid in 1836, but the panic of 1837 not only prevented its completion, but broke up the company. The place remained unsold and unfinished for some time, nor was it until 1840 that it found a purchaser. It was then bought by Messrs. Williams & Gedney, who finished the hotel and opened it in 1841. It was brought suddenly into notice and popularity by no less a person than Gen. Webb, who, after his duel with Marshall, of Kentucky, retired here to get cured of his wound, which presented some ugly symptoms. He fell in love with the place, and wrote some famous letters about it to his paper, the *Courier and Enquirer.* But the proprietors were bad financiers, and came to grief in 1842, when the place was bought by Mr. Gardiner of the City Hotel and several other gentlemen. He opened it in 1843, since which time it has never known a dull season. At that early stage it accommodated only 150 persons, now it holds 404, and probably by that elastic process known to hotel-keepers it could be made to hold 100 more. Besides this, there is a cottage annexed which accomodates twenty-two families.

The view from the façade of the hotel is almost as fine as from Mount Independence, which is probably four hundred feet higher. All the valley of the Mohawk lies spread out before the eyes, though the river itself is invisible. Far to the right we can faintly discern the Luzerne hills of the Adirondacks which have been aptly termed the gates of Lake George. In front, along the line of the horizon, are the mountains of the wilderness, conspicuous among them being two sugar-loaf shaped hills, which lie on the skirts of the Adirondacks like constant sentinels. At present the scene, though indescribably grand, lacks all the beauty of color. All is vivid white and deep blue. For the snow covers the ground far as the eye can reach, and the mountain sides are masses of pure white, their steep summits alone being blue. Naturally all the shadows are blue also, and the effect is one that wearies the eyes, more especially where the sunbeams fall upon the frozen snow, and transmute it to pallid gold. The trees are but skeleton forms, and the patches of forest seem only inky black in the distance. The houses scattered here and there over the wide expanse of the extended landscape hardly supply that human link which preserves such views from being inexpressibly saddening. For they seem deserted. There are no signs of life about them, and the smoke from their chimneys is invisible from such a large length of distance. In the immediate neighborhood of the hotel the land slopes gently downward, being clothed with fine clumps of trees here and there where the view will not be impeded. The cottage of the proprietor, Mr. Gardiner, is near at hand, the intervening space being occupied by wide lawns, over which parterres of bright flowers in Summertime break the uniformity of the green tone. The air here is glorious, and in the season it must be the exact *juste millieu* between languor and chilliness. It must be, at the same time, warm and bracing, and its plentiful supply of ozone will give that necessary stimulus to fagged and jaded constitutions which is sought in vain in tonics. The invalids who come to bathe have some distance to go to the spring, but the proprietor owning all the land between has prevented any buildings from being erected in the neighborhood, so that the bathers have simply to traverse a succession of lawns, to cross a road, and they are at the bathing-place.

Beside the White Sulphur Spring are two magnesian springs, one also the property of Mr. Gardiner, of the Pavilion, the other belonging to Mr. Bangs, of Congress Hall. There is not much difference between them in the aperient effects, although the chemical analysis shows that the Bangs spring contains a far greater amount of bicarbonate of magnesia. *En revanche,* the Gardiner Spring contains more bicarbonate of lime. Here are the two, side by side:

Magnesia Spring. Bangs. Contents of One Gallon.	Grains.	Magnesia Spring. Gardiner. Contents of One Gallon.	Grains.
Bicarbonate of magnesia	30.5	Sulphate of magnesia	19.680
Sulphate of magnesia	22.7	Sulphate of lime	93.500
Sulphate of lime	76.0	Bicarbonate of magnesia	1.360
Hydrosulphate of magnesia and lime	0.5	Bicarbonate of lime	9.698
Chloride of sodium and magnesium	3.0	Bicarbonate of soda	.554
Solid contents	182.7	Chloride of sodium	1.232
Hydrosulphuric acid gas	3.3	Chloride of magnesium	.438
Temperature, 48° Fahr.		Chloride of calcium	.162
		Sulphurets calcium and magnesium	.625
		Silicic acid	.400
		Solid contents	127.639
		Sulphuretted hydrogen	6.00
		Carbonic acid	2.22
		Atmospheric air	3.00
		Temper's 48° Fahr.	11.22

Invalids, as a general rule, not only bathe in the sulphur water, but drink it also, whereas those who come for relaxation drink the magnesia. There is also a chalybeate spring in rear of the United States Hotel, on the side of the hill, but I must confess that it is not very strong as a tonic, and indeed is not so efficacious as the mountain air, which increases the red corpuscles of the blood more than this iron spring. But there is still another spring belonging to Mr. Gardiner, a blue sulphur spring, which is found very efficacious for weak eyes. It strengthens them very wonderfully, and during the season, in the early morning, one will always see a string of from fifteen to twenty people waiting to bathe their eyes. It gushes rather slowly from a wooden spout which has been fixed into the hill-side, but a great deal escapes, and stains the rock a light blue color, giving off at the same time a strong sulphurous smell. The rock here is peculiar. It is water-worn in a very singular manner, giving to the stone a strange appearance. I am told that this water-worn limestone has remarkable powers as a fertilizer, and some efforts have been made to utilize this by forming a company to grind it up and send it to market. But hitherto nothing has been done in this direction. The magnesia springs are largely drunk, and have a pleasantly-acidulous taste. To persons of sedentary habits they may be of a certain utility, but it is doubtful whether the regular hours, judicious fare, and mountain ozone-abounding air are not all that is necessary for those who have no positive ailment. People who go to springs consider it a duty to drink the waters, and think they must be benefited, even though they had nothing the matter with them when they came. In this they resemble the Italian nobleman who, dying in consequence of a too fond devotion to physic, had inscribed on his tombstone, "Sta beer, por esser melior, stoqui," which may be freely translated, "I was well. I wanted to be better. I am here."

I have said that the invalids drink the sulphur water. It is not unpleasant, having invariably the temperature of 48° Fahrenheit. For bathing purposes it has to be warmed, and as, if it were heated directly, the minerals held in solution would either be evaporated or deposited on the sides and bottom of the vessel, the tanks containing it are warmed by steam to something over blood heat, or in many instances to 140°. The efficacy of these baths is beyond a question. It is the testimony of every one that they have never failed for rheumatism or gout, and that all diseases of the blood and skin are greatly benefited by them. I have been told of hundreds of cases of persons brought to the baths on stretchers, who have left Sharon on their feet, sound and healthy as when they were young. The notoriety of these amazing cures rather detracts from the reputation of the place as a Summer resort, because the unthinking shrink from the sight of suffering, and look upon such a place as this as little better than a hospital. This is all the better for Sharon, because if ever the fashionables find out what a splendid place it is, they will all flock here and make it altogether too fashionable. It has already one essential. It is a dear place. The Pavilion is $4 a day and upward. The Congress Hall the same, on more yielding terms, however; and then there are different prices at the other hotels, ranging down to $2 a day for permanent boarders. An invasion from Saratoga would send the prices up fearfully, which would be hard on those who have always come here in preference to the great centre of Summer gayety, and still more so upon the invalids who *must* come here. But Sharon Springs, though not fashionable, is very stylish. There is no excitement here, but the ladies contrive during the season to exhibit astounding toilets and superb diamonds. It has always been, from the time that Mr. Gardiner took it, a resort of the wealthy—of those who are above fashion. Robert G. Shaw, of Boston, used to come here year after year. So did Harrison J. Otis, Col. Perkins, Mr. Bethune and all that set of the Hub. Along with them from New-York would be such men as the Howlands, Gardiner and Samuel, who founded the great house of Howland & Aspinwall; Dr. Gunning Bedford, father of the present Judge; Henry Remsen, Father Power, the Vicar General, a man much beloved; Daniel B. Fearing, Caleb Swan and his brother, and Hamilton Fish, who were among the earliest New-Yorkers who came here. From Philadelphia were Gen. Cadwallader, Dr. Müter, Hartman Kuhn and others. There were also many Baltimoreans and Virginians who come no more. It is strange that the Baltimoreans should stay away from pique, because they have nowhere else to go, unless it is to Cape May, which, in spite of its fine hotels, is a wretched place. But so it is; few Baltimoreans have been here since the war. GAR.

STRANGE LAW SUIT IN PARIS.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal:

"A case has lately been decided by the Court of Appeal, presenting in one salient point a remarkable contrast to the Tichborne affair. Lady Tichborne persisted, against the advice and opinion of relations, lawyers, and ghostly directors, in recognizing as her son Roger the Australian butcher now undergoing penal servitude as an impostor and perjurer. The Comtesse D'Yvon, the appellant in the suit I refer to, has, according to the judgment given against her, done just the contrary, and has denied the parentage of a daughter proved to be hers. This lady occupies a brilliant position in Parisian society. She inhabits an hotel in the Rue de la Chaise, which is one of the show places of the Faubourg St. Germain. The long suite of drawing-rooms thrown open once a week to visitors, and the vestibules leading to them, are hung with tapestry and pictures, adorned with panoplies, and generally filled with furniture such as the late Marquis of Hertford collected in his different mansions. Mme. D'Yvon is a woman of amiable manners, and is reputed goodnatured in her social and other relations, and charitable to the poor. The Comte D'Yvon, who is her second husband, was under the Empire Director of the Garde Meuble. He is a person of fine artistic tastes, and has the distinguished air and manners of the late Count D'Orsay, without any alloy of dandyism. He was married to the Countess in 1842. Mme. D'Yvon's first husband was Mr. Samuel Smith, an Englishman, whom she espoused in 1830 at Birmingham, and with whom she subsequently went to reside in Brussels.

According to the testimony of her regular physician—a testimony received both by the Tribunal of First Instance and the Court of Appeal—Mrs. Samuel Smith, now Comtesse D'Yvon, quitted Brussels about the month of July, 1834, in an advanced state of pregnancy, to be confined in London. He remonstrated with her on what seemed to him an act of needless imprudence. Dr. Perkins, having occasion to go to England at the same time, crossed from Antwerp with his patient, whom he quitted on the quay, and did not see her until the month of August following. She then told him she had given birth in London to twins, a boy and a girl, and that the former died shortly after her acconchement. An infant of a few weeks old was then presented to him as the survivor. Her name, he was moreover told, was Frederika Mary Anne, and he frequently attended her, as the child of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Smith, up to 1836, the year in which the former died in London. The census of Brussels taken in 1835, confirms Dr. Perkins's testimony, inasmuch as the Smith family are inscribed in it as consisting of the father, Samuel Smith, aged thirty; the mother, Mary Ann, aged twenty-three; and the daughter, Frederika Mary Anne, aged eighteen months, and born in London, July, 1834. Mrs. Samuel Smith, on marrying the Comte D'Yvon, in 1842, came to reside in the hotel of the Rue de la Chaise, bringing with her the little Frederika, whom she presented to her new connections as her child, whom she placed as such in the fashionable convents of the Sacré Cœur and Oiseaux to be educated, and subsequently introduced into the most brilliant society in Paris. No doubt had ever been raised as to the right of Frederika to regard herself as Mme. D'Yvon's daughter and heiress. The first time she heard the relationship disputed was in 1856, when the young lady announced that a retired officer, without fortune, but of good Breton family, M. Ferdinand De Tregomain, loved her, asked her in marriage, and that she had made up her mind to accept the offer. Mme. D'Yvon forbade Frederika to receive the attentions of M. De Tregomain, who was forbidden the house. Miss Smith, who must have been a very resolute girl, fled from her home in the Rue de la Chaise, and took refuge in a convent, pending the legal formalities which it was necessary to go through in order to dispense with the consent of her alleged mother to the marriage which she contemplated. She also brought an action against her for a dower, which the Tribunal of First Instance fixed during the life of Mme. D'Yvon at 3,000 francs a year. It is a noteworthy circumstance that Mme. D'Yvon did not protest against the status assigned to the girl Frederika in the *Actes respectueuses* by which her approaching marriage was intimated to her. While taking no legal steps to contest the judgment of the Tribunal of First Instance, the Countess declared to all her friends that Miss Smith was not her daughter, but the child of a mendicant named Mary Anne Chappel, and that she had taken her out of the workhouse of Stoke Newington, where she was born in 1833, to adopt. The marriage took place; M. De Tregomain was too proud to assert his wife's right to the 3,000 francs a year, and all communication, either hostile or otherwise, ceased between her and the Count and Countess until 1871. M. de Tregomain in 1870 had accepted a command in the auxiliary army, and was killed in a battle on the Loire, leaving his widow and four children in a state of utter destitution. It was under the pressure of want that Mme. De Tregomain wrote to Mme. D'Yvon, asking for assistance, which was sternly refused. The alleged mother wrote back to say that Mme. De Tregomain had treated her with base ingratitude; that she was a beggar's daughter, taken from the workhouse, had chosen to forfeit the advantages conferred on her by adoption, and that she might, for aught Mme. D'Yvon cared, lie to the end of her days on the hard bed she had made for herself. The cast-off Frederika then wrote a third letter, in which she said she would acknowledge herself the child of Mary Anne Chappel in return for some pecuniary relief for herself and her destitute children. The letter remained unanswered, and steps were taken to enforce the judgment allowing Mme. De Tregomain a dower of 3,000 francs a year. Mme. D'Yvon and her husband hotly contested this claim, the former pleading that she not only had not, but never could have, given birth to a child. In support of her plea she courted a medical examination, and obtained a certificate from four doctors to that effect. There was, however, no *expertise* ordered by the court; in consequence of which the medical evidence went for naught. The witness chiefly relied upon by the defendant was a workhouse nurse, Jane Twirt, who swore that she recognized in Madame D'Yvon the lady who adopted the woman Chappel's child in 1833. But she did not identify Frederika as the infant whom she had seen taken from the Stoke Newington workhouse. This, with the letter of the plaintiff, in which she said she was ready to forego all claims upon Mme. D'Yvon in return for some pecuniary relief, constituted the case of the latter.

The Tribunal of First Instance decided that, apart even from the evidence of Dr. Perkins and the Brussels census, which it regarded as very weighty, the uncontradicted notoriety for twenty-two years of Frederika's status as daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Smith, created a right which the defendant had entirely failed to break down. The Court of Appeal took the same view, which it expressed in even stronger terms in the judgment confirming the decree of the court below, declaring the plaintiff to be the daughter of Comtesse D'Yvon, and allowing her an alimentary pension of 3,600 francs. The appellants are sentenced to pay all costs.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a Republican, an admirer of THE TIMES, and accept it as the leading Republican newspaper of the country, but think its course on the currency question wrong in policy and in principle, which will be demonstrated by the voting power of the country. I live in an agricultural community, where there are no millionaire merchants, Wall street bankers, or railroad magnates; and I am of opinion that the suggestions I shall make reflect the sentiments of enough of the voters of the United States to elect a decided majority of the members of Congress at the next election, and a President when the time comes. This question has been discussed by the newspapers—THE TIMES among the number—over the heads of the common people. The people look at results, not at theories, and the vote of a small farmer in Sussex County for President will count as much as that of the heaviest New-York capitalist. All this talk of an irredeemable currency, and violation of party and national pledges, is simply assertion, and not argument. The people cannot be deceived by your use of the word "inflation." The bill vetoed by the President is not an inflation bill; its effect would be to loosen the strings of contraction. Contraction has been too rapid; it has unsettled values, especially the value of land, and that class of farmers, constituting, it is safe to say, one-half of our people engaged in that branch of industry, whose land eight years ago was mortgaged not more than half its worth, now find their farms shrunken to the level of the mortgages, and foreclosure is averted for the sole reason that by so doing the mortgagees would have to take the land. A financial policy that affects the farming interest of the country hurts and strikes at the foundation of the material prosperity of the nation. The Eastern manufacturer sends his wares to the New-York merchant—that merchant sells to the country storekeeper—that storekeeper retails them to the farmer and his hired help. Cripple the farmer and the manufacturer will fall. The farmer feels the critical position in which he is placed, and you cannot put him off with the cry of "inflation," "the faith of the nation is pledged," &c. He will tell you I know not how much currency has been retired, but I know that the volume has not been increased within the last ten years. I know within that time the population and business of the country have increased quite twenty per cent., and that, in addition, the amount of currency, which in 1864 was confined almost exclusively to the Northern States, has been, since then, spread over the States (formerly) in rebellion, and constitutes the sole circulating medium for carrying on the business of 10,000,000 of people. In view of that circumstance alone can you make the common sense of the country believe that the issue of a few millions is inflation, and a move toward repudiation? The debt of the country is excused because incurred in saving the nation—in preserving its political integrity. The voting power of the country will not permit that debt to be manipulated in such manner as to make the poor poorer and the rich richer. The man who would be ruined if forced to pay a thousand dollars to-morrow, may be able to pay it five or ten years hence, and by means of the facilities afforded by that thousand dollars comfortably support his family in the meantime. Note the men who importuned the President, and, without doubt, influenced the veto. Not one of them represented the working class of the country. They were men who represented capital, who look upon money as an instrument, a power, and not as a means wherewith to buy bread. FARMER.

NEWTON, N. J., Thursday, April 30, 1874.

SHIP-OWNING AND SHIP-BUILDING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As THE TIMES has always taken a liberal stand in favor of the freedom of the seas to American ship-owners, I cannot think that its remarks, elicited by the report of a dinner given to a noted American ship-builder, are intended to be adverse to the doctrine it has thus far maintained.

It is well to compliment our adopted fellow-citizen on the energy and perseverance he has displayed in building up his own fortunes, but it is to be regretted that his influence is sufficient to keep the commercial interests of the great body of ship-owners in abeyance until, if ever, he succeeds in demonstrating his boast that he can supply them with their requirements. He asserts "that ocean-going iron steamers of any class, ton for ton, quality for quality, can be built at as low a cost this day on the Delaware as on the Clyde, and the advantage in all respects is likely to turn more and more in our favor as time goes by." Leaving this preposterous statement to stand by itself contradicted only by the fact that the ships are not built to compete with British built steamers for the foreign trade, which would assuredly be done were it true, I pass to the remark derived from his data thus, "during the last ten years there have come from the ship-yards on the Delaware 38,000 tons of iron steamers for our foreign trade." I venture to say that probably not a single ton has been built there for our foreign trade without either the aid of subsidy to favored companies, or as in the case of the Philadelphia Steamship Company, by the subscription of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which started that unprofitable concern. I proceed to another statement of Mr. Roach, and it affords me very great pleasure to compliment him in one instance on his accuracy, "that in 1872 there was paid to foreign steam-ships, for the transport of American freight and passengers, one hundred and thirty-one and three-fourths millions of dollars, *i. e.,* rather more than one-third of the total revenue of the United States Government during the same period." This very fact is one of my main arguments in favor of free ships.

It is because while we have been waiting for American ship-builders to perfect their arrangements and for the cost of materials and labor to be equalized, which with all due deference to the extraordinary assumption of my friends has not yet came to pass, nor is it likely to happen while we have been thus patiently waiting, we have not only lost the prestige and the personnel of our mercantile marine, but we have enriched foreigners by giving them employment and disbursing the immense sum mentioned for their benefit instead of for our own.

In short, because we were forbidden to buy tools we were prevented from doing work, and have given the work to others who have the liberty to buy the tools. We have preferred to starve because we could not bake bread. Illustrations are needless. We have abandoned the long existing and flourishing ship-owning interest of the whole people for the sake of the possible prospective advantage that might, could, would, or should accrue at some future day to a few ship-builders, notably to the one that has been eulogized. J. C.

THE TEA AND COFFEE TAX—VIEWS OF AN EXPERT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In December last much was said about the duty on tea and coffee, and as the President has again called attention to the necessity of increased taxation, there is no doubt but that this question will be agitated in Congress, and very probably a duty on these articles imposed. It is agreed by all in this trade that the duty should never have been taken off. It has been of no benefit to the consumer, and the retail price of these articles is as high on the average as before, and the Government has been the sufferer to the advantage only of the Chinaman and foreigner. Had Congress understood the business, or taken pains to consult with those in the trade familiar with the subject, the duty could have been taken off at a time and in a manner which would have resulted in a benefit to the consumer. At the time of the taking off of the duty, the writer explained in a circular, which was distributed in Congress, the necessity of taking the duty off immediately on passage of the act, and that if this were done the benefit would go to the country at large, and not to enrich the foreigner or producer of these articles. The result has been as anticipated, and as then explained. The price of these articles is as high as before, and the many failures in the tea trade for the past two years, since the abolition of the duty, attest the fact that the importer and dealer, instead of being benefited were ruined, and the Chinaman only was the party enriched at the expense of the Government of the United States.

It is evident that the Government must have more revenue, and it is equally evident that in no way can it be raised with less expense and more advantageously, than by a tax on tea and coffee. It has been practically demonstrated, in the past two years, that whether these articles are taxed or not makes no difference to the consumer. Whatever the theory is, the fact has proved to be as above stated. I would suggest, then, that a duty payable in lawful money be imposed on tea and coffee, to take effect immediately. It would produce as follows:

On 57,000,000 pounds of tea at fifteen cents	$8,500,000
On 270,000,000 pounds of coffee at five cents	13,500,000
Together	$22,000,000

This addition to the currency revenues of the Government, would do away, in a great measure, with the objectionable practice of selling gold to provide for currency disbursements. There can be no reasonable objection raised to this tax, and hence I take it for granted that the duty on tea and coffee will be imposed by Congress before long, and my object in this communication is to bring to your notice, Mr. Editor, and to those interested in this trade, the importance of urging upon Congress immediate action in this matter, so that if we must be taxed, let us be taxed at a time when the greatest benefit will accrue to the Government, and the least injury will be inflicted upon our own countrymen, the importer, the dealer, and especially the consumer representing the great mass of our working population. To accomplish this the duty on tea and coffee should be imposed at once, and as the same reasoning will apply to both articles, I shall speak only of its effect upon the tea trade.

The China season begins on the 1st of June, and it is then that houses there begin purchasing for this and the London markets. If the duty is imposed now to take effect at once, or on July 1, the fact will be telegraphed to China and Japan in time for the opening of the market there, and as all the old crop tea (season of 1873 and 1874) has now been cleared from the China market, and there remains none to purchase, it is evident that no tea can be bought to bring in here on speculation to reap the benefit of the tax, as all the new season tea will arrive after the tax is imposed. It is apparent, therefore, that every importer will be unwilling to buy tea at the opening of the season to bring in here subject to fifteen cents tax. If he is obliged to pay the prices lately ruling in China, as it would be necessary for tea to advance in price here, equal to the full amount of the tax, for him to get his money back, and this amount of advance would be impossible until all the present stock of tea in the United States is consumed. The buyer in China, therefore, to make himself safe must procure his tea at a reduction of at least five taels, or about seven cents gold. As by a change of duty before we put five to seven taels profit into the hands of the Chinaman we will, by re-imposing the duty at once, before the new season opens, be able to get some of it back again. Every tea importer will admit that if the duty is levied immediately, this will be the effect in China and Japan, and instead of the consumer being obliged to pay fifteen cents more for his tea, more than half of it will come out of the Chinaman, and with the present stock of tea here, the advence in the wholesale price will not exceed five cents per pound. As the retailers make from twenty to twenty-five cents per pound, it is but reasonable to suppose, that in these dull times, with the competition in trade, the retailer will be satisfied with fifteen to twenty cents profit, and thus the consumer will actually get his tea at the same price as before. Just as the taking off of the duty made no change in the retail price of tea, so the imposing of it will produce no effect, but with this difference—instead of effecting the ruin of our importers and dealers, we shall get back out of the Chinaman a part of that profit which, two years ago, Congress so unwittingly gave them, and which they have, up to the present time, succeeded in holding to themselves. Delay ruined the tea trade before. Will Congress act promptly now, and not again oblige us to go through another disastrous year, all due to ignorance of the subject before them? IMPORTER.

NOVEL-READING AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have for the past three years been a subscriber to, and ardent admirer of, your paper, and have watched with deep interest and thankful heart the fearlessness and success with which it has battled against crime in all its phases, (in high and low places) and have always recommended THE TIMES, among its other excellent qualities, for the high moral tone of its expressed sentiments, and the entire absence of anything prurient or sensational in its reports or advertisements, or that could be objected to by the most fastidious guardian of the family circle. My object in writing you is to indorse the sentiments advanced in your article upon "Novel-reading and Public Libraries," in your issue of the 29th inst., and to express not only my own obligations, but those of thousands of others, for their timely and forcible utterance. As a member of the Mercantile Library during my younger days, I can testify to time wasted, if not worse, in poring over the depraved works of such authors as De Kock, Reynolds, Dumas, &c., when, had there been excluded, books of a more substantial and beneficial character must have, perforce, been selected. The article alluded to is worthy of the serious attention of every one interested in the mental and moral welfare of the reading public throughout the land. Would that the sentiments expressed therein could be universally enforced, and the rising generation, more particularly, supplied with a stronger, more wholesome mental pabulum; at least, excluding from public libraries all literature that, while it does not instruct, "debauches the taste and vitiates the moral tone" of the reader. J. B. R.

BLOOMING GROVE, Orange County, N. Y., Thursday, April 29, 1874.

LORD WALTER CAMPBELL'S MARRIAGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "S. E.," has several times alluded to Lord Walter Campbell's marriage with Miss Milne, (not Milnes,) and lays particular stress on the fact of the connection of Lord Walter and his brother with the wine trade. As a matter of fact, neither of them is now nor ever has been engaged in this business. Lord Archibald was, I believe, a cotton merchant at Liverpool for several years, but for more than a twelvemonth has been a partner in the firm of Messrs. Coutts & Co., bankers, London. Lord Walter has never been in business for himself. After a period of pupilage in commercial life in London, he came here to complete his business education with the agents of Messrs. Rathbone, the eminent Liverpool house. The story with which "S. E." regaled us recently, anent the marriage of Lord Walter being referred from magnate to magnate, is rather well worn, for it arose on this continent two years ago, at a time when rumor allotted Lord Walter to a charming young lady in this city, and I heard it certainly eighteen months ago. If what I hear from private sources be correct, Lord Walter will learn for the first time through the medium of your correspondent that his bride is so delightfully rich. As regards his rank being merely courtesy, and the fact that, as "S. E." says, he is really in law "merely Walter Campbell, wine merchant," I may observe that while it is perfectly true that his title is merely one by courtesy, it is equally so that his rank is by law real, for a Duke's younger son takes precedence by the rules of the Herald's College, approved by the Sovereign, of all Peers below the degree of Earl.
AN OXFORD GRADUATE.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 2, 1874.

NOVELS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with pleasure your article upon "Novel Reading and Public Libraries." The subject of supplying public libraries with trashy and pernicious literature is one that may well engage serious attention; and the popularity of sensational novels is anything but an evidence of cultivation; but in justice to an authoress whose works do not come under this condemnation, allow me to put in a plea. It is perhaps presumable that a large proportion of the novel-reading public is composed of young women, and while lamenting that the worse than trashy scribblings of Mrs. Southworth and others of like ilk should be in such demand, it is some encouragement to learn that the pure and womanly books of Miss Muloch, (Mrs. Craik,) are eagerly sought for. This lady writes particularly to and for women, and even though her "level of intelligence is not remarkably high," she possesses a true and instinctive insight into the springs of female thought and action; her aim is to elevate her sex, and to show them much of the true meanings of life in its every day phases. Nothing but what is pure and lovely and of good report finds its place within her books, and I venture to affirm that no young girl of ordinary reflection can read them without profit to herself. For myself I would much rather my daughters should choose her writings than the weird and mystical, though powerful, ones of Hawthorne, which, when they do attract, awaken a feeling of sadness and unrest. S. F. E.

WEDNESDAY, April 29, 1874.

ERIE RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Feeling an interest in the welfare of the poor laborer, I would like to ask, through your valuable paper, the reason why the laborers on the Erie Railway are not paid monthly, as it has been promised they should be. The paymaster's car has been here since the 24th of this month, but he has failed to put in an appearance, for the want of money he says. There are a great many railroad men here who are really in need of money and have worked hard for it, riding on the top of cars through storm and cold, and then, to be kept out of their money, is very unjust. They have to-day two months' wages that are due them. Please take notice of this grievance and oblige a needy class of men. A. D. B.

PORT JERVIS, Thursday, April 30, 1874.

A NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Eighth Avenue Railroad, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, is in a very dangerous condition. It is almost impossible to cross the rails without danger of upsetting a carriage. Should not the company be compelled to fill in between the rails? By calling the attention of the proper authorities to this matter, you would oblige LAWSON N. FULLER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 30, 1874.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD FIELDS.

Mr. Alfred Bellville, F. R. G. S., writes under date, Durban, Natal, March 2, with reference to the "Lydenburg Gold-fields." He says that they are situated on the eastern slopes of the Drakensberg Mountains, in about latitude 25° south, distant from the town of Lijdenburg about fifty miles, and from the Portuguese settlement of Lorenzo Marquez, on Delagoa Bay, about 150 miles. The gold is found in detached spots on the spruits or creeks running into the Sabia and the Blyde Rivers, the first of which runs into Delagoa Bay, and the other into the Oliphant or Sipalule River. Only two or three really payable [illegible] have yet been found, and the "fields" have been in full operation for quite nine months. He does not advise any one to leave for these fields if he has any ordinary permanent employment. Those whom he would advise to come out are moderately healthy and steady young men, with a small capital, say $1,000, who are not afraid of very laborious work and a rough life. Men without capital, or with only $250, are at present simply useless, and would only lose what little they have and suffer, perhaps, severe hardships. The country is healthy and well watered, having an average elevation of 4,000 feet to 5,000 feet above sea level. Provisions are rather scarce, and will continue to be so until a better state of things is established in the Transvaal Republic. He adds that a man going out should take his passage to Natal, whence he can proceed to the "fields" either overland via Newcastle, or else by sea to Delagoa Bay and thence by land.

MONSTER "SEA-DEVIL" AT THE BRIGHTON AQUARIUM.

On Thursday, remarks the London *Daily News* of April 20, there was received at the Brighton Aquarium a monster angler-fish, or sea-devil, the largest, it is believed, ever taken in British waters. The fish was caught a day or two since at Hastings. As a rule, the angler is exceedingly tenacious of life; but this one speedily yielded to the "inevitable," and after doing duty for a few hours as a "rarer monster" at Messrs. Gilton's, in the Haymarket, it was presented to the Aquarium, where arrangements were speedily improvised by Mr. G. Reeves-Smith, the general manager, to exhibit it in the entrance hall. This monster fish is of a dusky brown color, tadpole shaped, that is, all head and shoulders. It is about five feet in length, and some three feet across at the flappers. In its inanimate state the "fair proportions" of the fish are seen at a disadvantage. Seen, however, under any conditions, it would not be likely to gain the prize for beauty; for a more "ugly customer" it would be difficult to imagine. The mouth at once arrests attention. It stretches literally right across the creature's face, and when closed as much as it can be—the under jaw protrudes somewhat—it measures nineteen inches! At the edge of each jaw are two or three rows of teeth, hard, strong, and pointed, set like the prongs of a rat-trap, those of the lower jaw directed obliquely inward; and once interlocked upon prey, escape would be hopeless. It is, however, when open, that the enormous capacity of the fish's mouth is apparent. If the fish chose to strain a point, a four and a half gallon barrel might be got into it! At all events it is circular shaped, over a foot in diameter, and little less than two feet deep. Just at the gullet, at the base of the upper jaw, are two pulpy substances, each armed with terrible teeth, and as corresponding teeth are vis-a-vis, the fate of any luckless fish entrapped into the "Devil's Cavern" would be doubly sealed. The fish is very rapacious; and had not nature endowed it with a special contrivance for procuring food, it would fare badly, being but a slow swimmer. To this contrivance it owes its name, the "angler" fish. On the top of the head, between the eyes and mouth, are two tendrils, each about a foot in length, one having at its end a fleshy substance which serves as a bait. When angling for a meal, the devil-fish covers itself partly beneath the sand or weeds, hoists these tendrils, and bides his time. By and by, incautious rovers are lured by the bait, then the fish—its eyes being capable of looking in almost every direction—"reviews the situation," gets his body by a special action into position, the enormous mouth opens, and seizes its prey. Judging by the quantity of brain the fish possesses—the brain is no larger, we are told, than a sparrow's—one would scarcely suppose that it is such a wily dog. The fish is, however, altogether an anomaly. Its head, the largest half of it, is all bones, while the body is almost boneless. It carries its breathing apparatus under its arms! for the flappers (pectoral fins) really serve the use of arms, the framework of bones being exactly equivalent to the human wrist joint. In every respect the fish is a curiosity, and during the time it is on view the earliest opportunity should be taken to inspect it.

HOLY WEEK IN ROME.

Writing from Rome on April 6, the correspondent of the London *Echo* says:

"Not since 1870 have I found Holy Week 'so like itself.' There were beautiful *Tenebræ* offices in the great Basilicas and parish churches, accompanied by fuller choirs than I have remarked for several years. Once more the plaintive lamentations have filled the listener's heart with sympathy for that mysterious, unequaled sorrow, borne eighteen centuries ago, and foreshadowed ages previously. On Maunday Thursday the *Sepolcri* in all the churches were particularly interesting, and visited by incessant crowds. I had the curiosity to visit seven rather out of the beaten track. The little church of San Silvestro, opposite the Quirinal Palace, first came in my route. In the central side-chapel, to the left, there was a perfect garden of delight. Small trees of camellias covered—some with crimson, others with snowy blooms—emboweread the altar; delicate azaleas, boquets of violets and other flowers, symbolized an entombment. There was a profusion of wax-lights on the altar, and a few tiny lamps were placed on the ground, with two or three pots of corn just springing up, reminding us of the seed that must perish first in the earth before rising up to a newer and fuller life. Three or four other churches presented each a different idea of the entombment. Some had a dead Christ wrapped in a shroud, with lights so placed that it was difficult not to suppose a real corpse lay beneath the altar. Others had an uncovered wooden image, others a crucifix lying on the floor; all had flowers, some real, more artificial; all had the pots of springing corn. In one of the evidently poor churches on the Forum, bouquets of golden wall-flowers and homely stocks were so arranged as to produce a lovely effect, and their pleasant cool perfume replaced the absent incense most agreeably. I may as well mention the old Temple of Fortune, near Bocca della Verità, which used to be the Arminian Church, and is curious from a fac-simile it contains of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. It was open for once, and there was a remarkable number of 'carriage' devotees in this lonely spot, probably because it is rumored that all the Pagan temples adapted to Christian worship are to be dismantled of altars and shrines, and restored to their Pagan architectural form.

On Easter-even there was a public reception at the Vatican of foreigners. His Holiness looks amazingly well, made a kind speech, and gave a sort of Cabinet blessing to the four quarters of the globe, as partially represnted by his visitors. Scala Regia gossip states that the Pope's flourishing condition is much due to the basins of Revalenta boiled in the best of milk, which he partakes of three times a day. 'The Revalenta was introduced by the Buzzurri to be sure; but then it is good for Sua Santita, so what matter who brought it to Rome!'

The 'Miserere' of Basili, and the 'Stabat Mater' of Rossini, were sung at the Sala Dante on Good Friday night, by some of the best singers in Rome and a chorus of eighty voices. An immense number of people attended, although the tickets were very high for Roman concerts—ten francs. Signor Mario's presence made quite a sensation, and the singers did their best. As for Signor Rotoli, the leader, and now a favorite singing-master, he was in an ecstacy, and shook hands repeatedly with all his friends round, and with the great Mario, after each piece."

THE TROY IRON WORKS.

The Troy *Times* of Monday, 4th inst., gives the following in relation to the iron works in that city: "Work will be continued during the present week in all of the mills of Corning & Co. except the 'old' mill, which has not been in operation for several weeks past. Merchant iron is still being stacked in large quantities, although a number of orders were received last week. Notice was given at the steel works and at the Rensselaer Iron Works, Saturday, to all the men employed by the month, that after the 16th inst. their services would be dispensed with for an indefinite length of time. The 'bloom' mill will work this week and probably a portion of next week, after which that also will be shut down indefinitely. It is not expected that the works will be in full operation again until the first of July. Work will be resumed in the forge at the Rensselaer Works to-day, but the other departments of the mills will remain idle. Notice was given Saturday that the merchant mill connected with the works of the Messrs. Burden on the 'flats' would suspend operations this week, for how long a time is not known. In consequence of this stoppage a number of hands have been discharged from the shops, making a total of 100 men thrown out of employment. About one-third of the mill hands at the iron works are at present out of employment, by reason of the partial suspension of work in the several mills."

PUBLIC BEQUESTS.

Among the bequests of the late John Templeton, of Watertown, Mass., who died in October last were these: Perkins Institute and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, $20,000; Massachusetts General Hospital, for the insane, $5,000; Massachusetts General Hospital, for free beds, $5,000; Association for the Relief of Aged and Indigent Females, $5,000; Howard Benevolent Society, of Boston, $5,000; Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, $5,000; Boston Dispensary, $5,000; Fatherless and Widows' Society, Boston, $10,000; Home for Aged Men, Boston, $5,000; Scots' Charitable Society, Boston, $5,000; American Bible Society, $20,000; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $20,000; Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, $5,000; American Tract Society, $5,000; Methodist Religious Society, Bromfield street, Boston, $2,500; town of Watertown, for the benefit of the poor, $2,500; to the minister of the Shepard Congregational Society in Watertown, $1,000; New-England Female Medical College, $2,000.

WHITE TURTLES AND FROGS.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* asks its readers: "Did you ever see a white mud turtle, white frogs, white tadpoles, and other unusual amphibious animals bleached out to Anglo-Saxon complexion? If not, you can see this curiosity by taking a walk to the paper mill. The water in which the straw is boiled runs off into a pond connected with Coon River. All the animals boarding in this pond have had their color changed to a perfect white. They look as if they had been whitewashed. This chemical change probably results from the properties in the water, although that is of a yellow-[illegible]"

CUBA.

THE QUESTION OF RAILROAD CHARGES.

GEN. CONCHA'S DECREE FIXING THE MONTHLY RATES—TONE OF THE PRESS ON THE SUBJECT—THE MILITARY SERVICE.

HAVANA, Wednesday, April 29, 1874.

In looking about where to commence operations for the improvement of the financial condition of the island, the Governor General has taken the first step in the path of economic reform, by issuing a decree fixing the premium to be charged during next month on the rates of freight and passage on railroads. Last Saturday, Gen. Concha politely invited the Directors and Superintendents of the various railroads of this city to a junta at the palace, the object of which was to have a quiet talk over, and obtain acquiescence to, the decree which had already been drawn up, and then awaited publication. By a decree issued last December the companies were allowed to fix their rates for each month according to the premium on gold current on the 20th of the month; but it is well known that they have been in the habit of charging much higher rates than this allowed, and this practice Gen. Concha intends to stop. He has fixed the increase for the month of May at fifty per cent. over all their rates. The decree gives the reason for this action, and reads as follows:

"The decree of 17th December last, in its first article, ordered that on the 20th of each month the premium should be fixed, to be charged over the nominal value of Spanish Bank bills, as required by the railroad companies in payment of their tariff rates for freight and passage; but during the present month it has been impossible to decide the ascendency of this premium, as the General Government is expecting from the Government of the Republic important instructions, the immediate effect of which, it is to be hoped, will be to favorably influence the value of the bank bills and the economic conditions of the country.

On the other hand, that decree being issued as temporary, indicated in itself that if it was just to attend to the claims of the railroad companies, the Government reserved the right to reform it, should experience prove it to be advisable.

This is now the case: The railroad companies have now to suffer inevitably—as do all other interests in the country—the consequences of the present financial condition of the island. It is no longer possible, without occasioning a general breaking up of business interests, to prolong in their favor special preferable conditions, and authorize them, upon charging the rates marked in their tariffs, to exact an overcharge relative to the value which, through accidental circumstances, the fiduciary paper may have in the operations of the public market.

But it is also just to see that the railroad companies which give value to property, to commerce, and every other interest of the island, should not suffer the very considerable losses which they would meet by continuing to charge rates according to tariffs established for normal times and circumstances of the island, to-day so changed in all its financial conditions. Nothing more natural and just, therefore, than that the Government—the custodian of all interests, and especially those of such importance—should conciliate and harmonize them by authorizing a prudent increase over said tariffs, an increase which might vary monthly, taking into consideration the economic condition of the country. Conformably with these considerations, I do hereby decree the following:

First—Railroad companies are authorized to exact during all the month of May next an increase of fifty per cent. over all the rates of their tariffs, payable, rates and increase, in bills of the Spanish Bank.

Second—This General Government reserves to itself the right to alter the foregoing article respecting those railroad companies established in places where, by contrary practice, the circulation of bank bills does not make it necessary.

Third—The decree of the 17th of December is repealed, so far as it differs from the present order.

This change has been quietly accepted by the railroad companies, although if some disposition is not shown to carry out the same reform in other branches of public trade and travel, it will not be long before the railroads will resist the decree. It is supposed that this measure is put forth by Concha more as a feeler than anything else, and if favorably received and acted upon others of the same nature will follow. It is proposed to receive all Government dues in the same manner, fifty per cent. upon former rates. This recent measure it is also supposed will bring down the price of gold, which ever since Concha's arrival has remained firm between 140 to 150 premium, plainly showing that the renewal of confidence which it was thought Concha's appointment would bring has not yet made its appearance.

TONE OF THE PRESS.

The *Voz de Cuba* has a long article in which it strongly condemns the decree of December last allowing railroad companies to charge their rates in gold or equivalent, which, for the time being, makes all who have collections to make in the same manner speculators and "bulls" of gold. The *Voz* is especially jubilant over the present decree, which it calls the first step toward the restoration of credit and a favorable solution of the economic question, because it establishes the principle that railroad companies must suffer, as well as every other interest of the country, and take their share of the consequences of the present financial condition. At the same time, it calls attention to, and strongly condemns, the action of the warehouse companies of this city, which publicly announce that during the next month they will charge a premium of 130 per cent. over these rates, on account of the depreciation of Spanish Bank bills. Without discussing the right of these companies to fix their rates, yet, in face of the recent decree, the *Voz* considers it an act of defiance to the Government, and advises them to reconsider their action, at the same time sagely observing that the true means of saving and encouraging interest is patriotism. The *Diario* also fully concurs in the spirit of the recent decree of Gen. Concha, and considers it as the first step toward reform in finance.

The authorization from Spain of further decrees, to be put into effect by the Governor General, for the alleviation of the financial situation, has been received by cable, and these decrees will shortly appear in the official gazette. On account of the delay in receiving this authorization—attributed to the interruption of the cable—busy rumor went to the length of whispering that they were not in exact accord with the ideas of the home Government, but that Concha had hastened the decision by threatening to resign unless allowed to rule the island completely untrammeled.

ORDERS RELATING TO MILITARY SERVICE.

The Governor General has issued several other decrees under the same date—April 25—relative to the organization of the Militia forces—one modifying the decree of Feb. 7 so as to include in the enrollment only those Spaniards between the ages of twenty and thirty-five, instead of eighteen and forty-five, as before; also, reducing the time of service from twelve to six years, making regulations for the admission of substitutes, and stating the classes exempt from the service required. A table accompanies the decree, divided into nine sections, enumerating almost all the evils which flesh is heir to, the possession of any one of which will permit exemption. An order is also issued concerning the battalion of "Libertos," or slaves taken from planters for the campaign. The further substitution of these by whites, freed negroes, and others is prohibited, and the return of all over forty-five years back to their owners ordered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The record of war news may be written as was the famous chapter on Snakes in Ireland—"there isn't any."....The Chinese Commissioner, Chin-Lan-Pin, and suite have arrived at Cienfuegos....Gen. Morelo, lately Segundo Cabo of the island, will leave for Spain on the 30th....His Excellency the Captain General attended a bull-fight last Sunday, and his presence is expected next Saturday at a ball to be given at Marianno in aid of the Foundling Asylum.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—School—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Gladiator—Mr. John McCullough, Mr. W. E. Sheridan.

PARK THEATRE.—Love's Penance—Mr. Charles Fechter, Miss Geraldine Stuart, Mr. Studley.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Monsieur Alphonse—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clark, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. K. Fox.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—The School for Scandal—Miss Coombs.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Old Phil's Birthday—Flying Dutchman—Gymnastics.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Chariot Races—Gymnastic Acts—Menagerie. Matinée.

THE COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of London by Night—Afternoon and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—Poetical Readings by Miss Adelaide Neilson.

DE GARMO HALL.—Readings by Mr. W. G. Appleton.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—Exhibition of Paintings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on The Daily Times, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; Daily, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, payable in advance at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, No. 2,281 Third avenue, corner One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, Harlem Savings Bank Building, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

NOTICE.

Next Sunday we shall publish a new Poem by Bret Harte, *written expressly for* The New-York Times, *and entitled*

"DON DIEGO OF THE SOUTH."

The Centennial bill appears likely to furnish Congress with another opportunity for unlimited speech-making. Members seem to have made up their minds to remain in Washington till August next, and therefore the centennial affords as good a peg to hang "talk" on as any other subject. Yesterday Mr. Frye made a speech in favor of the appropriation, and Mr. Phelps against it. There is no particular reason why the exciting discussion should close this side of the dog-days.

Controller Green has promptly set about the task of acting upon the legislation providing for a reduction of the taxation of the year. A circular has been issued to the various departments of the City Government requesting revised estimates for the remainder of the year to be sent in before the 15th inst. This estimate is to be accompanied by a statement of the expenditures of the four months already run, and a detailed list of the salaried employes of the various departments, which under the charter the Board of Apportionment possesses the power of revising. The facts stated in the Controller's circular ought not to be lost sight of, that "of all moneys to be raised by taxation for this year, more than 50 per cent. are for purposes other than the ordinary expenses of the Government."

The Judge will deliver his charge in the trial of Mr. C. A. Sprague, Ex-City Treasurer of Brooklyn, to-day, and a verdict may be expected some time before to-morrow morning. The trial has been ably conducted, the counsel for the prisoner being assisted by Mr. Francis Kernan, of Utica, and the prosecuting attorney by Mr. Joshua M. Van Cott, of Brooklyn. That every possible plea has been exhausted in favor of the prisoner may be inferred from the fact that his counsel asked the court to quash the indictment, on the ground that it charged the stealing of a certain number of dollars, which must be held to mean a certain weight of standard coin, whereas the accused, if he took anything, took checks and greenbacks. The court declined the request. It is admitted that never to a less extent has been stolen from the city. The only question raised by the defense is, Did Sprague or his deputy steal it, and if the latter, was it by Sprague's connivance and for his benefit? When the case is closed, we shall take occasion to point out some curious and instructive facts which appear in the evidence.

A modification of the Guidet granite pavement, but which is not presented as a patent pavement, is, we are informed, submitted for the approval of the City authorities. The blocks instead of being oblong are square, and instead of a single face suitable for the surface, four of the six sides are prepared of equal size, so that the block can be turned and used four times in succession when any one face becomes too smooth for use. This is clearly an important point. Another advantage is that the crevices between the blocks parallel with the line of the street are but seven inches apart instead of, as in the Guidet pavement, from eight to fifteen inches. A horse slips, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, sideways, and this shaped block would appear to offer greater safety. Since the block may be turned so often, we should say it might be possible to require the contractors, at a very moderate additional cost, and as a condition to laying the pavement at all, to keep it in repair a fixed number of years, taking care that the contractors are responsible and the security sufficient.

The Conchas have vitality enough, at least. The elder—just turned eighty—has set out for Bilbao, at the head of some twenty battalions, for the purpose of stamping out the Carlist revolt; the younger—in his seventy-fourth year—has ordered, as Captain General of Cuba, the formation of eight battalions of colored Militia. The veteran gendarmes and carabineers who have been drawn from the revenue service all over Spain to fight under the Marquis of Duero are, we suspect, much more likely to do efficient service than the colored levies whom the Marquis of Havana expects to fight against the cause which has at least the merit of proclaiming negro enfranchisement. With one Concha in command of the flower of the Spanish Army, and another ready to answer for the allegiance of Cuban loyalists, it only needs another treachery on the part of Serrano, with all the honor of the northern campaign fresh upon him, to make the restoration of Don Alfonso a still easier task than was the expulsion of Isabella.

We print this morning the amendments to the State Constitution as they passed the two Legislatures. They are now before the people to be voted upon at the election in November next. We hope our readers will not fail to give these amendments a careful perusal. The merit of the changes which are proposed in the several articles, but especially those on the legislative article, are obvious. By the adoption of these amendments, more can be done than in any other way to put an end to the trade of "skilled talent," for they take away from the Legislature the power of passing many of those bills which are likely to be urged by corrupt means. The changes in the executive and canal articles are also highly desirable. The amendments are all worthy of the support of the people, and cannot be defeated if they are properly presented for consideration. We therefore publish them entire at this early day, and at the proper time shall urge them again upon public attention.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF CONGRESS.

The question of finance is again fairly before Congress. Mr. Sherman yesterday reported from the Finance Committtee of the Senate a substitute for the House bill, which was passed just before the ill-fated Senate bill recently killed by the veto of the President. It is very strongly our conviction that Congress should pass the Sherman substitute, and that promptly, without any more debate than is necessary to secure a clear understanding of its provisions. For that purpose no great amount of time need be consumed, because nearly all the features of the bill have been separately discussed at length, and it is only necessary to know their effect when combined.

We believe the best interests of the people, for the present and for a long future, would be better served by a bill which withdrew and destroyed the legal-tender notes, dollar for dollar, as the national bank notes were issued, until the former were all paid. We believe that there is no absolute safety for the business of the country until the last vestige of a legal-tender currency is wiped out and the Government retires completely from the business of manufacturing paper into the "counterfeit presentment" of money. Mr. Sherman's bill does not do this by a long score. It only provides for withdrawing one dollar of legal tenders for every two dollars of bank notes; and it stops even this diluted restoration of a sound currency when the greenbacks shall have been reduced to $300,000,000. We are nevertheless convinced that it is the duty of Congress to pass the present bill, because it is probably the best that can obtain a majority; because it so nearly consists with the principles laid down by the President in his late message that it may be regarded as likely to obtain the Executive approval; because the country demands the passage of a measure that shall be final, and this is entirely sure to be so, even though it be not perfect; and finally because if we do not take this bill we may get a much worse one, and have the whole tedious, dangerous, ruinous experience to go through once more.

The main features of the bill are substantially as follows: It abolishes the requirement of reserves for circulation; it requires the bank to keep as part of their reserve one-fourth of the coin received by them as interest on their bonds; it compels the the banks, within ninety days, to gather their reserves into their own vaults and keep them there; it permits redemption only through the agency of the Treasury or over the counter of each bank; it removes the limitation now placed on the issue of bank notes; it requires each bank to keep five per cent. of its circulation in legal tenders on deposit in the United States Treasury to be used in redeeming its notes—the expenses of redemption to be paid by the banks; it allows the banks to withdraw their circulation at discretion; it limits the amount of legal tenders to $382,000,000, the amount now outstanding, and provides for the withdrawal of $82,000,000 of this sum as the bank notes are issued at the rate of $1 in legal tenders to $2 in bank notes, the means for retirement to be provided by the sale of bonds; it makes the legal tenders exchangeable after Jan. 1, 1877, for gold or for a four and a half per cent. gold interest-bearing bond, redeemable ten years from date, at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury; and, finally, it forbids any increase of the principal of the debt of the United States by the operation of the act.

It will be seen that there are some portions of this bill which tend to contraction and some to expansion of the currency. The provisions of the bill, which, by their terms, are obligatory and immediate in their effect, may work a considerable expansion of the greenbacks in use, while the remaining provisions of the bill made a very large expansion of the bank-note currency possible. The provision which works immediate expansion is the release of the banks from the necessity of keeping a reserve for circulation. The Controller of the Currency places the entire amount of national bank notes at $342,000,000. Of this amount $28,000,000 are issued by the New-York City banks, $78,000,000 by banks in other redemption cities, and $236,000,000 by banks not in redemption cities, and generally known as country banks. The Controller of the Currency states that the cash reserve of the country banks is six per cent.; of the redemption cities outside of New-York, twelve and a half per cent., and of New-York, twenty-five per cent. Applying this proportion to the reserves for circulation which would be released by the passage of the Sherman bill, and we have:

From country banks	$35,400,000
From banks in redemption cities, except New-York	9,750,000
From New-York banks	7,000,000
Total legal tenders released	$52,150,000

The provisions which would work contraction are two. First, that which compels banks to keep their reserves for deposits in their own vaults. According to the Controller the amount of reserves not in their own vaults is, in the case of country banks nine per cent., and in the case of banks in redemption cities, outside of New-York, two and a half per cent., which makes, on the deposits given in the annual report, $26,000,000, which by Mr. Sherman's law would be called in. In addition to this amount, five per cent. of the circulation, or $17,000,000, would be kept in the United States Treasury, making a total contraction of $43,000,000, and a net amount of greenbacks released of $9,000,000. This would vary as the deposits may vary from those of Nov. 13, which were the last reported. On the other hand, it will be seen that if the banks avail themselves of the opportunity to increase their circulation, they can do so to the amount of $164,000,000, while the greenbacks will only be withdrawn to the amount of $82,000,000. After that amount has been withdrawn, the expansion of bank notes may go on indefinitely.

These are the main features of the bill, and this, so far as we can now perceive, is its probable practical operation. As we have said, it is not such a bill as Congress ought to give us, but it is in all reasonable probability the best result that can be obtained from the long debate, costly in many ways, through which we have passed. We commend it favorably, therefore, to the conservative members of Congress, with whom we have up to this time been in sympathy.

HOTEL-KEEPERS AND THEIR GUESTS.

In yesterday's passenger-list of the *Scotia* we have the first intimation of the beginning of the Summer exodus to Europe. By Saturday next the departures will doubtless be much more numerous, and the annual migration will have fairly set in. Last year, the same exodus of population had assumed large proportions by the 19th of April. European tourists are, therefore, three weeks later in setting out than they were in 1873. It is almost certain that fewer people will go abroad this year than usual, and their stay will, on the average, be shorter than has been the case for some years past.

In this state of facts there is an obvious lesson for the American hotel-keeper, and for those who let cottages or take boarders at the sea-side and at inland Summer resorts. The people able to pay for a change of residence for themselves and their families, are undoubtedly fewer than usual; but, on the other hand, the members of this class whom considerations of prudence or economy keep in the City, are much more numerous. The proportion of persons who will be tempted to seek health and refreshment at American watering-places and sea-beaches will entirely depend on the kind of inducements offered to them. Places like Newport, Saratoga, or Long Branch may, or may not, be able to disregard the demand for lower rates of board and a somewhat higher level of comfort. Minor holiday resorts certainly cannot disregard that demand with impunity. The City is a very tolerable place to spend the Summer in, as ninety-nine out of every hundred of its population have had occasion to find out. During the heats of the most torrid season, the stoop of a New-York dwelling is a fair exchange, so far as comfort is concerned, for the crowded parlors or piazzas of a fashionable hotel, and the sleeping apartments of a commodious home are luxury itself compared with the stuffy bedrooms of three-fourths of the Summer hotels of the period. The calls of fashion, seconded by abundant means, may cause people to disregard all such considerations; but when money is scarce, and economy for the first time in many years is becoming fashionable, such considerations will have an excellent chance of being heeded.

To entice his guests, therefore, from the safe vantage ground of their own homes during a season which promises to be more endurable than usual, the keepers of all descriptions of country board must offer some extra inducements. Prices must be adjusted to suit the times, and words and things must have a closer correspondence than usual. The "comforts of a country home" must be made to mean something more than vegetables not fit to send to the city, milk innocent of cream, and eggs of dubious age. Country air doubtless promotes digestion, but it takes more than one Summer to educate the urban stomach up to the level of the requirements of certain familiar types of rural beefsteak. As an article of domestic cookery, pie is capable of embracing a variety of edible materials, which do infinite credit to the inventive genius of the rural matron. But pie is not exactly the highest achievement of the culinary art, even when confined to a few simple materials. A liberal use of fresh eggs and new milk, together with some simple farinaceous element, may be made to show in the bright eyes of little children, and a more elastic temper in grown-up folks, much better results than the everlasting pie or hash. Even such trifles as tea and coffee are not absolutely indifferent to the ordinary run of health-seekers, and it is both discouraging and depressing to find an entire inability to detect any difference between the beverages, so-called, as one of the earliest results of a change into country board.

To manage a big hotel successfully is supposed to require talents equal, at least, to those of a Quartermaster General in active service. From this professional altitude, down to the ranks of the keepers of little rural boarding-places, there is an extensive variety of gifts and capacities. But throughout the whole scale may be detected the prevailing impression that the temporary strain upon the organizing faculty is terrific, and that somewhat of military sternness rather befits the position than otherwise. People have invested all descriptions of capital and of talents in this business, and a good many of them grumble at its very inadequate returns. Suppose a general attempt were made to throw in also an unfailing courtesy, and an obvious and honest desire to please; we imagine that this cheap investment would yield a very handsome return. Summer boarders are often enough fretful, captious, and capricious, but a resolute good temper is a much better means of dealing with such people than the surly looks with which they are most frequently met. It may be more trying and difficult, and some authorities may think it not quite so dignified a way as the other. But it certainly pays better in the long run; and if a man will persist in thinking that some of the first requisites of his business are beneath his attention, he need hardly complain when it does not pay.

ARKANSAS TROUBLES.

Affairs in Arkansas seem to be rapidly approaching a crisis. The laws in Arkansas, both State and national, have been set at defiance, society has been disorganized, the Government has been destroyed. In fact, anarchy prevails.

There is reason to believe that the mere word of the President will be sufficient to close the squabble which has so long disgraced the State. His recognition of one or the other of the contestants for the Governorship will be an intimation that the power of the United States will be employed to sustain the recognition, and will render any use of physical force wholly unnecessary. Both sides will submit to a decision which both have invoked, not because they have invoked it, but because they know resistance will be fruitless. The conclusion of the President in this matter is therefore one of great national importance. Both factions have laid their case fully before him, and he is informed of the law and the facts which are involved. Happily, all the questions in dispute have frequently been before the courts of the State, and there can be no doubt as to what the decision should be. The whirligig of time and politics has brought about strange changes in Arkansas, and Brooks now stands where Baxter did a few months ago, while the latter is now in the position formerly held by his antagonist. But this matter is not to be decided upon political considerations. It should not be asked whether Baxter has become a Democrat and Brooks a Republican since the campaign of 1872. The sole issue to be decided is, who is the lawful Governor of the State? It seems to us there will be little difficulty in arriving at a correct conclusion on this point.

The case, of course, must be judged by the laws of Arkansas. The Constitution of the State makes the Legislature the sole judge of the election of the Governor, and the Legislature decided in favor of Baxter. This one fact makes his legal title indisputable. But it is still further strengthened by subsequent legal proceedings. Brooks applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of *quo warranto*, and in the proceedings had upon the application, that tribunal twice decided that no court had any jurisdiction in the matter, for the reason that the Constitution left it exclusively to the Legislature. A man less determined than Brooks to overturn society in order that he might be the temporary shadow of a Governor, would have let the affair rest here, or would, at least, have done nothing more than appeal to the Legislature to reverse its former decision. But Brooks resorted to revolution. He took his case into the Circuit Court of a county which certainly had no jurisdiction when the Supreme Court of the State had decided that no tribunal had any, and he there obtained an order against Baxter by a "snap" judgment, which is the least creditable part of all these performances. While his opponent was yet ignorant of his doings, he stole upon him with twenty-five armed men and ejected him from his office. Thereupon Brooks declared himself to be Governor of Arkansas, and has been making a great ado about the matter ever since.

According to Brooks' theory, it is some petty cross-roads Magistrate, and not the people, by whom the Governor is chosen. We do not take into consideration whether frauds were committed at the election, and that Baxter may have been awarded an office which possibly did not belong to him, for it is not pertinent to the present quarrel. Baxter was declared, under the law, to be Governor, and Brooks, in defiance of the law, has attempted to force himself into the office. In this State there was not a Republican who was not convinced that John T. Hoffman was made Governor in 1868 by gross frauds upon the ballot, but having no legal means of redress, they submitted to the result of the election as declared by due form of law. Such was the duty of Brooks and his partisans. If the defeated party is always to resort to extra-judicial methods of determining the result of an election, the farce of allowing the people to deposit their votes, and of making laws by which the result of an election is declared, may as well be ended. The interests of the whole country require that this squabble in Arkansas shall be brought to a speedy close, and the announcement that the President is likely to come to some conclusion during the present week will be received with general satisfaction.

THE EMIGRANT COMMISSION ABROAD.

One of the chief points insisted on by the Commissioners of Emigration, as a reason for increasing the head-money, was the anticipated falling off in emigration. The answer was that the decrease was owing to temporary causes, and that when these causes ceased, it would begin to resume its old proportions. In point of fact the assertion is already coming true. On a single day last week, nearly 3,000 emigrants were landed at Castle Garden, and, again, 1,905 on Monday last. This does not look like a falling off. But if there is any falling off, it is to be attributed chiefly to the misconduct of the Commissioners themselves. The exertions made by the Continental powers to discourage emigration are known. The Prussian and Austrian papers seize eagerly on every fact and rumor from the side which they think will tend to frighten intending emigrants, and persuade them to stay at home. And no fact has been more widely used, or has proved more efficacious for this purpose, than the report of the German mass-meeting on the 7th ult., to protest against the illiberal and blundering policy of the present Commissioners. The *Neue Freie Presse*, the most influential paper in Southern Germany, in its issue of April 12 seizes upon and holds it up as a confirmation of all that it has previously said "of the *great dangers* which emigrants to the New World encounter there."

That is the pass to which these men have brought their office. Formerly, the Emigration Commission was regarded in Europe as one of the chief inducements to emigration, and one of the surest safeguards of the emigrant. Now it is held up as one of "the great dangers he must encounter." The mischief thus done the Commissioners will find it hard to repair. Nor can we credit them with the fullest desire or ability to repair it. They have made a show of reform in dismissing employes, and cutting down their pay-rolls. But some of the employes dismissed have been the most efficient and necessary officers of the department, while others are retained who were appointed by the old Ring—a fact of which members of the Ring have been heard to boast—or for purely political and personal reasons, without regard to their fitness. Among them are, of course, the relations of "skilled talent." We advise the Commissioners to change their course of action entirely, to leave politics and "skilled talent" alone, and to devote themselves single-mindedly to taking care of the emigrants, and to regaining the confidence at home and abroad which they have so completely forfeited.

NEWSPAPER PESTS.

There are many varieties of newspaper pests—among them the writers of anonymous letters; the man who calls with a large roll of manuscript and insists on reading it aloud to the unfortunate editor; the gossip-monger who drops in for a general chat; the discharged employe who goes about manufacturing calumnies and forged letters of "resignation." A beautiful example of the spurious resignation letter was published in the *Lobbyists' Own* the other evening. But perhaps the worst pest of all is the impostor who travels all over the country representing himself as the reporter or correspondent of some well-known journal, and running into debt everywhere on the strength of his supposed connection with that journal. We have of late been favored with the polite attentions of a great many persons of the latter class, and it has become absolutely necessary to caution the public against the brood which seems to infest the country.

Some time ago a gentleman called at this office and asked to see one of the managers. He was shown in to the gentleman in question, and immediately said: "But you are not the Mr. —— who called upon me?" He went on to say that his visitor had borrowed $50 of him on the strength of his being an editor of The Times, and it never seems to have occurred to him that editors of newspapers are not in the habit of going about borrowing money. Yesterday we reported the case of a man who seems to have been making a good living by representing himself as "Mr. A. R. Raymond" and "Mr. S. H. Wetmore," of the Times. His real name is Frederick McKay, and by a mere accident he was found out at last, and is now in Kings County Jail. How many people he has plundered we have no means of ascertaining.

Yesterday we received a letter from Houston, Texas, which we print below, omitting the writer's name:

"On the 12th of April Mr. R. C. Turner called at my office and stated that he was correspondent of The New-York Times, and sent to this State by the editors to write up matters and things for that paper. He had no letters from The Times, but did have some from different United States officials. As a would-be employe and correspondent of The Times, of course I showed him every courtesy in my power. I paid his hotel bills, procured a pass for him over the railroad and loaned him $20. I was informed yesterday, or saw a dispatch to the Galveston *News*, stating that he was not connected with your paper. I had my suspicions regarding him all the time, and declined accepting a draft of his drawn on The New-York Times for $110. Don't imagine for an instant that I am complaining. I should probably do the same thing again. I could not imagine what could be his object in visiting this State, unless he was a correspondent of some journal."

This scamp, Turner, is a man of whom we had never heard until his name appeared in some of our Southern exchanges as a correspondent of The Times. The proprietors of the Galveston *News* took the very proper precautions of telegraphing to us to inquire whether Turner really was attached to our staff. We at once replied to them, and begged them to secure his arrest, if possible. We learn from the Galveston *News* of the 2d instant that this was done.

"Some time yesterday a warrant was sworn out by Col. Nathan Patten, Collector of Customs at this port, against Turner, upon the charge of raising money under false pretenses. Accordingly a detective was put upon the track of the young gentleman, and the maker and unmaker of Federal officials—*vide* his own statements—was safely landed in the city prison, where he is likely to remain until he shows a clear record. Upon his arrest a number of cards were taken from him, which seem to be, with an unusual quantity of cheek, his principal stock in trade and means of livelihood. Turner is a first-class fraud, and is not likely to get over this little frolic short of some trouble. His examination will take place before Recorder Tevis this morning."

We have reason, then, to hope that number two of these swindlers is safely out of the way. But there are many others of the same kind actively at work, and during the Summer season they will probably find good quarters in many a sea-side or country hotel on the strength of being correspondents of The Times.

We should be very glad, therefore, if we could get it thoroughly understood that we never send correspondents anywhere without proper letters of introduction or other sufficient credentials. We never allow reporters or correspondents to accept railroad passes, or to live in hotels without paying their bills. If any person tries to become a "deadhead" at hotels in our name, he may at once be set down as a swindler, and should be arrested. We cannot but be surprised that anybody should be simple enough to part with his money to unknown adventurers who drop down from nowhere, and use the names of well-known journals, without having even a card or slip of paper in their pockets to give their stories a tinge of plausibility. We should be much obliged to our contemporaries at a distance, and to hotel-keepers and others, if when they are applied to by persons alleging themselves to be our correspondents, they will telegraph to us to inquire into the truth of their statements. In this way a new and very successful form of swindling will be effectually checked, and we shall be saved a great deal of annoyance and inconvenience.

A LOCAL FAIRY TALE.

There is a very agreeable fairy tale which, more than most fairy tales, embraces the character of a parable. It relates the adventures of a certain cat who, by magic arts, was suddenly transformed into a Princess. In spite of the natural embarrassment attendant on such a change, the *ci-devant* tabby performed her new part to admiration, manœuvring her train and carrying her coronet with a grace and dignity unexcelled by any of her sister Princesses of the bluest blood and the most extensive quarterings. But one unlucky day, while she was seated with the other royal Highnesses, after dinner, embroidering blue dogs with pink eyes on a yellow ground, or abusing their intimates, or laughing at their absent lovers, or indulging in some other of the artless diversions of maidenhood in and out of fairy land, there suddenly sprang into the lovely circle a mouse. Of course, the other Princesses fainted with the utmost correctness on the spot, or shrieked and sprang upon the chairs and tables, to escape the ferocious and bloodthirsty monster. But for our hapless heroine instinct proved too strong. She flung herself at once upon the intruder, who, it need hardly be said, was the malignant fairy in disguise, gobbled him up before the eyes of the petrified assemblage, and instantly changed back into a cat.

We live in fairy land no longer, but even in our matter-of-fact days, the unwary Princess is sometimes reconverted into her feline original. The other night at the Maison Dorée, a striking realization of the fable was offered by a distinguished gentleman of high repute in Democratic councils. The statesman began life under difficulties, but successfully conquered them all. He went to Congress, and it must be owned that he behaved there a great deal better than many men of greater pretensions. But, on a certain fatal night, some wicked fairy brought him into conflict with a rival statesman and Ex-Honorable at the Maison Dorée. Into the details of that stupendous conflict we do not propose to enter. When the Titans of Tammany Hall join issue in godlike battle, it is for meaner mortals to hold their breath, or at most to pray, tremblingly for a *deus ex machina* from the nearest Police beat. Rumor hath it that these two rival statesmen were moved over their cups to exchange such familiar Democratic endearments as "liar" and "gambler," of course with the appropriate Democratic embroidery, and that thereupon the transformed one smote his brother in the eye, raising upon that organ what in his unregenerate days he would have termed a "mouse." Need we continue the harrowing tale? At sight of that fatal animal, the magical illusion vanished into thin air. The Princess returned to a cat, the gentleman changed back to the prize-fighter, and the two distinguished statesmen punched and mauled and butted each other as heartily as though they had never known what it was to be gentlemen or members of Congress at all.

The tale is sufficiently sad. But worse, it is to be feared, remains behind. That noble triumvirate of Johns must now, alas, be dissolved. And we all know what happens when triumvirates fall apart. The woes that must follow upon this most unhappy dissolution, the broken heads, the broken promises, the broken English, the pitiful waste of blood and whisky, we can only conjecture. We are dealing not with the epic, but with the moral aspects of this mournful history. And the moral appears to be that cats who wish to pass for Princesses had better keep away from mice.

THE CULTURE OF FLOWERS.

The proposal to establish a society in New-York for promoting the study of horticulture and botany is one that must commend itself to favorable consideration. The cultivation of a taste for these pursuits is not to be advocated merely from an æsthetic point of view. It is of considerable practical importance, and affects the material advantage of the community no less than its social progress. There is, perhaps, no more refining influence offered us by nature than that which may be found in a proper attention to the vegetable world. The study of botany has attractions and facilities which are not presented by any other branch of natural science. That it is not as popular as it deserves to be, can only be accounted for on the supposition that its merits are too little understood, or that it is so frequently offered to the student's notice in forms that exaggerate its difficulties, and fail adequately to set forth its brighter side at the outset. There is, however, no science the pursuit of which is more attractive or more healthful, nor one that can be followed at less expense and inconvenience. If even a limited knowledge of it were more general many blunders in regard to plants which are every day committed by otherwise intelligent people would cease, and society would begin to appreciate the loss that it now suffers through too much inattention to both the physiological and structural branches of the science. It is sometimes urged that botany is of very little use. Many excessively practical people are ready to tell us that it is of no use at all. This objection would have had more force in the days of Linnæus than it can ever have again; and it would have been not a little ridiculous then. But Jussieu, De Candolle, and Lindley have removed all ground on which such an idea can rest. To the late Dr. Lindley, in particular, will ever belong the honor of firmly establishing the value of the natural system, as against the artificial method of Linnæus, and travelers in all parts of the world have experienced the practical use of botany when a knowledge of that system enabled them to learn the properties of strange plants, and hence the uses to which they may be safely put by a simple examination of their structure. Botany is, in fact, of vast utility, not only in medicinal and dietetic matters, but in the arts, manufactures, and in various mechanical pursuits, details of which it is not necessary that we should enumerate here.

The connection between botany and horticulture is of the most intimate kind. It is, indeed, difficult to separate them. At any rate, they ought not to be separated, except where a lack of intelligence renders the more scientific study impossible. For, happily, the cultivation of flowers may be pursued by anybody, and in all cases it must be accompanied with a more or less softening and refining influence. The grand floral exhibitions which possibly many Transatlantic voyagers have witnessed in England are among the most remarkable, as they certainly are among the most beautiful, sights to be found in Europe. But none of them exceeds in interest another exhibition which for several years past has been held in Westminster. This consists exclusively of flowers grown by the poor in the windows of their London lodgings; and the perfection attained with them even in the smoky atmosphere of the great metropolis is probably beyond the conception of those who have not seen the show. But that is not all. The persons who have had the management of these shows have invariably found that the places where those plants are produced are the most comfortable homes—the cleanest and best ordered in all respects. The children, too, are better cared for, and the parents have the reputation of being sober and industrious. In many instances, too, it has been proved that the emulation stimulated among the poor by the annual show, and the prizes that go with it, have been the means of reclaiming husbands from bad habits, and of improving the aspect and comfort of many a working man's home. These surely are advantages of the most practical kind.

But horticulture has also been termed the refinement of agriculture. The expression may be a little inapt, but, nevertheless, it conveys an idea which, perhaps, can hardly be better indicated in a few words. There is no doubt that wherever we find horticulture carefully followed, there, too, we see agriculture in its highest development; and where the one is neglected the other falls short also in the standard of excellence. Thus far, the extent of our domain and the richness of our soil, have sufficed to make the agricultural produce of the United States adequate to all our wants. But close attention to the scientific requirements of cultivation are desirable, and will, ere long, become a necessity. The readiest step to this end will be found in the development of a taste for horticulture, and with it, of course, improvement in the art. This has sufficiently been shown by the influence that has been exercised for a quarter of a century past by the horticultural societies already in existence throughout the country. That this influence should be increased, and extended in another form into the hearts of even the large cities, is a question about which we think there can be no doubt, and we heartily commend the project which a few of our citizens have formed for giving it practical effect.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES JEAN MARIE LUCAS.

This veteran advocate and author, whose death is announced by cable, was born at St. Brieuc May 3, 1803. His early studies were devoted to the law, and in 1825 he was admitted advocate in the Royal Court of Paris, where he subsequently distinguished himself in several important cases. He devoted great attention to the subject of prison reform and the abolition of capital punishment, on which he has written several works which have been translated and are regarded as standard authorities on the subject. Among these were "Du Système Penitentiaire en Europe et aux Etats-Unis," published in 1836-30; "Du Système Pénal en général et de la Peine de Mort en particulier," in 1827; "De la Réforme des Prisons, ou de la Théorie de l'Emprisonnement," in 1836-8. He held various offices under the French Government, was Inspector of Prisons in 1833, President of the Council of Inspectors General of Prisons in 1853, and retired from public service in 1865. He was promoted officer of the Legion of Honor in 1852, and commander in 1865, on his retirement to private life.

A NEW CEMETERY FOR PARIS.

In the current number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, M. Maxime Du Camp urges the necessity for opening an extramural cemetery at Méry-sur-Oise, as has been suggested by a commission appointed by the Paris municipality, or at some other point not far distant from the capital. M. Du Camp states that the cemeteries within the walls ought to have been closed several years ago, and that, even after disregarding the regulations as to the space to be allotted to each grave, only eighty acres remain available, which is scarcely enough for two years. He warns those who, like the Archbishop of Paris, are unwilling that the dead should be buried at so great a distance from the city that, if something is not done at once, the Paris cemeteries will become so many centres of infection, as was the case with the ancient Necropolis of the Innocents. It is urged that such a city as Paris requires a cemetery of about 2,000 acres, and that one of this size, with a "concession" of thirty years for each grave, would answer the requirements of a population as large as the present for a hundred and fifty years. As M. Du Camp points out, it is essentially necessary that the cemetery should be so situated as to afford the greatest possible facility of access to visitors, for, however skeptical the Parisians may be in other respects, they are most scrupulous in their attentions to the dead. In proof of this he mentions that the 759 funerals which took place in the first week of December last were followed by 21,418 mourners, and that nearly 50,000 people visited the tombs of relatives and friends. Upon the 2d of November (le Jour des Morts) the cemeteries are always crowded to excess, and last year, had as the weather was, 370,000 people passed the gates. The idea of a suburban cemetery is not altogether new, for when the Charnier des Innocents was being emptied, an architect named Labrière proposed to the Ministry of Louis XVI. the opening of a vast cemetery to the north of Paris. This was to contain a royal tomb, six pyramids, 2,000 chapels, thirteen paupers' graves, and "a space of ground in the shape of Elysian Fields to be reserved for picturesque tombs." Père La Chaise, the largest of the Paris cemeteries, which now comprises more than 100 acres of ground, only contained about forty when it was first converted into a place of burial, and at that time the annual number of interments must have been far below what they were last year, when 43,578 funerals were celebrated throughout the city.

STEAM-SHIP ON FIRE AT SEA.

Father Point, May 6.—The steam-ship Circassian, from Liverpool, arrived here at 4:30 o'clock this morning, with seventy-five cabin passengers and 216 in the steerage. Capt. Wylie reports that on the 1st of May he encountered the steam-ship Linda, from Liverpool, on fire, and took off the crew, 34 in number, off coast.

FRENCH GOSSIP.

LOSS OF THE AMERIQUE—SPRING SCENES IN THE METROPOLIS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, April 20, 1874.

At the races yesterday afternoon, in the midst of the usual turf excitement, a rumor began to circulate and to engross the attention of a vast assemblage of people. For a moment the course itself was a matter of secondary interest. This report states that the steam-ship Amérique had been found afloat by an English steamer, taken in tow, and carried into Plymouth. She arrived Saturday evening. The vessel thus abandoned was said to have been found in very good condition, with her hold full of water but only a foot or two in her cabins, just enough to leave the luggage of the passengers loosely floating about. This strange piece of news had not arrived in Paris when I started for Longchamps, and my first intimation of it was conveyed by scores of inquiries to know whether my dispatches had confirmed this rumor. The representatives of all the larger journals were at once surrounded and pressed by questions, but it seems that the only dispatch received was addressed to the Transatlantic Company, and made public by one of its employes. The report was generally credited, however, for all saw at a glance that it was not likely to spring into existence without some show of reason. On arriving in Paris I found that confirmatory news had come, and the *Soir* gave it in its edition of 9 o'clock. During the day I heard some very strong remarks made about the conduct of the commander of the abandoned steamer, and it was frequently connected with that of the Captain of the Northfleet, who sank with his vessel. This morning the telegrams give us the leading details, but the particulars will be found in the English journals which go out with my letter, but which arrive here after the departure of the post. Probably Captain Roussan thought that his ship was sinking, and this may be a sufficient excuse for saving the passengers of the Amérique; but his mistake, as shown by the result, will lay him open to the charge of being more concerned about his own safety than for the safety of his ship. This, in fact, was the tenure of the comments heard at the races yesterday, but the company came in for a certain amount of criticism regarding the strength of their vessels. As if to ward off such blows in advance, or as if such comments were expected, a dispatch was published on Saturday which stated that another steamer, exactly like the Amérique in every particular, has been examined by Lloyd's agent, and found equal to all demands. The report of this agent, which is thus summarized in few words, has not yet been given to the public.

SPRING SCENES.

Finer weather than that of yesterday could scarcely be imagined. It was a warm, bright, sunny day, without being too hot, and very cheerful in every way. It was just one of those days in which the Parisians seem to revel, and on which they show their enjoyment by a thousand manifestations of delight. By midday the streets were thronged, and the entire population of the city seemed moving toward the Bois de Boulogne. By 1 o'clock there was not a cab to be found upon any of the stands, and on every corner groups of people were seen awaiting a vehicle, and signaling every passing cab. Not to be caught again as I was on Sunday last, when I had to pay double price for the afternoon, I had engaged one in advance, and was well satisfied with myself for this bit of precaution. On Sundays the cabmen are wild in their charges, and will not look at you for less than five francs an hour. True, you have the privilege of calling a sergeant de ville, and of forcing cabby to take you at the regulation fare; but, if you do that, you will probably have many reasons for regretting it before arriving at the end of your journey. Such Sundays are the harvest days of the cabmen. By 1 o'clock also there was one continuous line of carriages from the boulevards to the cascade, and the *coup d'œil* from the Arc de Triomphe, looking toward the Bois de Boulogne, was really magnificent. After passing the barriers the line was broken, a portion of the vehicles going on to Longchamps, some turning around the lake, others going to the Jardin d'Acclimatation, or into the different avenues of the Bois. Beyond the cascade the way was completely blocked, and the line of carriages advanced slowly as the way was cleared at the gates of the course. This is one of the curious sights of Paris, the animation and picturesque effects of which cannot be equaled even in Hyde Park during the London season.

THE RACING.

The races yesterday were not equal to those of Sunday last, but the crowd was three or four times greater. The members of the "Parisian High Life" were out in full force, and the tribunes were densely crowded. That of the President was the only one empty. The Marshal was present the week before for the purpose of seeing Boïard run, but as there was nothing to tempt him in these races, he went for a day's fishing in the country. This will sound strangely to many in America, I dare say, where we seem to have peculiar ideas about the observance of Sunday, but it must be remembered that it is a holiday, or a day of relaxation and amusement in European countries. Our ideas upon such subjects are all relative and come from education and habit. The Mussulman takes off his shoes on entering a church; the Christian takes off his hat. In Europe Sunday is regarded as a holiday; in America as a day of prayer and religious sacrifice. Mme. De MacMahon went to Notre Dame to hear Rev. Père Mousabré, and her mother, the Duchess De Castries, went to the Church of the Elysée quarter. To return to the races, I may repeat that there was nothing extraordinary about them, since few of the horses were above mediocrity. Franc-Tireur was the only horse of any celebrity, and he won the race with comparative ease over Moissoneur, and was only pressed at the close by Faublas, to whom he gave twenty-eight pounds. The chief interest of the day centred in the tribunes, where there was a social meeting which every society man felt bound to attend. There were a number of rich and elegant toilettes, which are beyond my powers of description, but I noticed that the hats were heavily charged with grapes and flowers, the same as last year. One head-dress, which I suppose passed for a chapeau, consisted of a cluster of grapes and plumes, backed by a wreath of vines and flowers, without a visible shred of silk, lace, or ribbon. I dare say such hats are very nice for those who like them, but to my fancy they detract considerably from the beauty of a pretty face. This may be the reason for their being considered a little elderly.

THE DEATH OF M. BEULE.

After a Sunday like that just passed, Monday is always a little blue and almost entirely devoid of news. There is no particular excitement, and not an item which furnishes me material for a good paragraph. Yet there is one statement referred to in vague terms which is worthy of mention, since some time has elapsed since it was first hinted, and there has been no denial. It is said that M. Beulé committed suicide, and that he was found in his bed with two self-inflicted wounds in his breast. The first rumor was that he had taken his own life by inhaling chloroform. What truth there may be in this report is more than I can say, but as suicide is a very serious [illegible] prompt denial would have been given to this story if it had not a basis of truth. The author of it, who writes for a foreign journal, even goes so far as to draw a comparison between this suicide and that of Prevost-Paradol, whose career was in many respects the exact parallel of that of M. Beulé. There is no doubt that the latter was devoured by a feverish ambition, and that he felt deeply his recent overthrow. Having deserted his other friends of the opposition in order to make a place for himself among the Orleanists, he saw that there was little hope for him in any other direction, and that his career as a Minister was ended for a long time to come. In addition to this he was suffering from hypertrophy of the heart. At 5 o'clock on the evening of his death, M. Beulé met Mr. Charles Blanc, and told him of this malady. "And," he added, "you know how that ends; the heart is enlarged; a clot forms; one is speedily stifled. One of these days you will find me dead in my bed." True enough, he was found dead in his bed only the next morning; but rumor now says that he did not die of hypertrophy of the heart. M. Guizot has been ill again, and seems to be failing rapidly, and Jules Janin has been ill enough to give his friends very serious alarm. He is gradually growing weaker, and his head is already too feeble to read the journals or to follow the news.

THE "GENS DE LETTRES."

The Société des Gens de Lettres has not yet settled its difficulty with the Government regarding the subvention of 12,000 francs, and several reports have been circulated concerning its probable course of action. The argument used by the society is, that it has nothing to do with politics, and hence does not feel bound to inquire into the political opinions and antecedents of its pensionaires. But the discovery has just been made that the society is strongly political, and that it is controlled by men of a very advanced type of republicanism. Under M. Thiers this was considered the proper thing, and a majority of the members were well content to see the committee composed of known friends of the Government of the day. They left everything in the hands of these committees, and no one outside the special committee chosen by the others had a right to know in what way the money was distributed. The Radicals, therefore, took good care to see this special committee properly organized. But with a change of Government came a change of feeling, and the majority woke up one day to find that their society was behind the times, public opinion having undergone a change, and yet their offices were held still by the friends of M. Thiers. Naturally they felt bound to see a De Broglie committee formed at once. The result of this election was the discovery that Pyat, Vallès, Grousset, and Razoua were receiving aid from the society, and the information was promptly communicated to the Government. After the refusal to grant the subvention unless a strict account of the employment of the money was given, the Conservative members pretended to be very indignant and threatened to secede and found another society. But this was found impracticable, owing to the multiplicity of interests involved. They now demand the erasure of the above names, and, if this is refused by a majority vote, a suit will be brought against the society, and the question settled in a court of law. Meanwhile it has been demonstrated that the Victor Hugo and *Rappel* party are dominant in the society, and that these men control it according to their own ideas and for their own profit. Hence the influence of the society has been greatly diminished. The other day a journal was suppressed for publishing a document relating to the war hostile to Germany, the same having appeared in several French journals which were not molested. The editor appealed to the society, and it appealed to Gen. Douay, commander of the district in which the journal was published. The General, not having the fear of the literary society before his eyes, replied brusquely. He said that the matter did not concern him in the least, and that any protest against the act must be addressed to the Government.

THE FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND, BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS.

Messrs. William Phillips, Charles W. Brown, Jacob Romer, Michael Canany, William Mitchell, William Murray, and A. K. P. Dennett, are the Trustees of the village of Flushing, and they also constitute the Board of Water Commissioners of the village, as nominated in the act authorizing the introduction of water—the progress of which enterprise has been kept before the public. The outlay originally intended and authorized was $125,000, this sum being regarded by competent judges as amply sufficient to cover all the expenses of material, pipe-laying, buildings, grading, &c. Recently, however, it has become evident that considerable more money will be needed before the work can be accomplished under the present management. Only a short time ago the board proposed to apply to the Legislature for an authorization to spend $75,000 more, making $200,000 in all; but this coming to the knowledge of the tax-payers, such strenuous objection was made that the board concluded to submit the matter first to a vote of the people of the village, although, as is alleged, work has already been done and authorized which cannot be paid for unless the additional sum asked for can be raised. The board a few weeks ago invited proposals for the construction of the engine-house and furnishing and laying the pipes. Some thirty-two propositions were received, ranging from $64,000 down to $46,500. They were opened last week, but the contract was not awarded until several days afterward, when, instead of giving it to the lowest bidder, Mr. J. Mullen, of New-York, the board gave it to Mr. Henry Lewis, of Flushing, whose bid was $48,042, while that of Mr. Mullen was $46,500; the excuse being that Mr. Lewis was a Flushing man, and would be more likely to give his work to Flushing people. Mr. Mullen's references were unexceptionable, and he offered to give any required security for the faithful performance of the contract, but the board refused to give it to him, and it is now understood that he proposes to apply to the courts for a requisition restraining the board from giving the work to Mr. Lewis, and compelling them to keep to the terms of their advertisement inviting proposals. The contracts with Mr. Lewis were to have been signed on Tuesday, but that action was deferred for legal advice, and yesterday the documents were in the hands of Mr. B. W. Downing for examination.

The entire business is now openly denounced as a "job," under the control of a "ring" in the Water Board, consisting of four members, whose names are openly mentioned; and some color is given to this charge by the conditional resignation of Messrs. Rossi and Frame, the engineers in the employ of the board, which was sent in yesterday. They insist that the entire control of the engineering work shall be placed in their hands; otherwise they must throw up the work entirely, as they do not care to risk their business reputation where they are not properly responsible. They do not, as they say, "desire to be employed as mere tools." They allege that the work is at present done in a loose and unsatisfactory manner, under the direction of certain members of the board—there being at least one item of unnecessary expense, amounting to $48,000, in the matter of grading alone. Another curious fact is that although the board have elaborate plans and specifications for an engine-house, and have awarded a contract for building it, they have as yet secured no ground upon which it can be constructed. The matter creates a great deal of excitement in Flushing, and the suspicion of a job excites much indignation.

YOUNG MEN'S CLUB.

The following call has been issued for a meeting to organize a Young Men's Reform Club in Worcester, Mass.:

"The undersigned, believing that there is urgent need of reform and purification in our Governments, municipal, State, and national; that better men and better methods are needed in the administration of our public affairs; that our country's honor and commercial morality are in danger of lasting, if not irreparable, disgrace by the advocacy and adoption of measures tending to the repudiation of the national debt; that public agitation of the living issues of the day and instruction on the great questions that must be settled during this generation will be of incalculable service to the Republic; that the country is suffering from chronic old fogyism, for the reason that the young men do not exert the power and influence that naturally belong to them, and which the good of the country requires: We therefore invite all the young men in this city, between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, without regard to present or past party affiliations, who believe in the foregoing sentiments, who are disposed to reserve to themselves hereafter the privilege of casting their votes and using their influence for the elevation of men they believe to be honorable, able, and [illegible] to any political organization inconsistent with their views of what will promote the public welfare, and deny entirely the right of any caucus managers or professed politicians to bind or control them; who in a word are ready to make an honest endeavor to remedy the political evils which are upon us, and threaten our ruin, to exercise in the future their independent personal intelligence in the advocacy of the interests of good government, to meet in Washburn Hall, Saturday evening, May 9, to consider the expediency of organizing a reform club, the purpose of which shall be to promote the mutual improvement of its members, to gain a more thorough knowledge of the great questions of public policy which are to agitate our country during this and the next generation, and to introduce into politics a new element, with the hope that it may tend to elevate and purify."

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS NEILSON IN READINGS.

Miss Neilson reads at Steinway Hall this evening. It may be stated here that the lady has no intention whatever of forsaking the stage, and that the two entertainments, announced for to-night and Saturday afternoon, are only given in deference to a request that some taste of her quality as a reader may be afforded here as it has been granted to London audiences. Miss Neilson has won great repute abroad by performances similar to that to occur this evening. Of two of her "dramatic studies"—both of which are part of the first programme—the *Athenæum* of June 4, 1870, says:

"When we mention the scenes from 'Love for Love,' we may observe that Miss Neilson achieved in them her highest triumphs as a comedian. The passages between *Mrs. Frail* and *Mrs. Foresight* were given with infinite zest and finish, but when *Miss Prue*, with *Mr. Tattle*, followed by *Brother Ben*, came on the scene, we had one of those spontaneous and true exhibitions of character in which Art only supplies the means of interpreting what Nature inspires. Comedy, indeed, can seldom have given more genuine delight than that derived from Miss Neilson's rendering of *Miss Prue*. It is still more important, however, both for her own interests and those of the drama, that in the great scene from the fourth act of Racine's 'Phèdre' she showed such poetical instinct in her conception—such deep *inner* feeling (utterly distinct from spasm or studied rhetoric) in following out the passions of jealousy, rage, and, above all, of the remorse that in fancy carries her after death to the bar of her father, *Minos*, that it was strange how a solitary figure, with no dramatic interlocutors or accessories, not even with a pictorial background, could thrill the audience into an illusion of terror, the first effect of which was silence, the second enthusiasm. Though we have seen Rachel impersonate *Phèdre*, we should like to see Neilson impersonate it again."

The full programme of the reading may be found in another column.

MISS CUSHMAN'S READINGS.

The fifth of the series of readings by Miss Charlotte Cushman took place at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon. The audience was, as usual, attentive and sympathetic, and bestowed its approbation with discernment as well as warmth. The selections of the first part were the "Merchant of Venice," beginning with the scene in which *Portia* gives her impressions of the suitors named successively by her maid. Then came the street scene with *Bassanio*, *Shylock*, and *Antonio*, all in the act of negotiating the cruel bond; then the casket scene, where *Bassanio* makes his happy choice, and finally, the council scene, with the discomfiture of *Shylock* by the ingenious young doctor from Rome. Miss Cushman read the speech on the quality of mercy with rare effect, and the touching dialogue between *Antonio* and *Bassanio* was delivered in a manner that must have moved the least impressible of her hearers. The second part of the selections drew upon Mrs. Browning, Tennyson, R. Leighton, and Samuel Lover.

THE NEW PARTY—THE ILLINOIS FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO, May 6.—The Advisory Committee appointed by the last meeting of the Illinois State Farmers' Association to consider the subject of forming an independent political party, held a meeting at Bloomington yesterday, at which delegates from fifty-two of the 102 counties in the State were present. The proposition to organize an independent party was almost unanimously indorsed, and after a long discussion it was decided to issue a call for a State convention, to promulgate a platform and nominate State officers.

The convention is called to meet at Springfield, on Wednesday, the 10th of June. Delegates are to be chosen in the proportion of one to each 5,000 voters, and all the industrial classes and organizations are invited to join the movement.

A resolution was offered in the convention censuring President Grant for signing the Increase of Salary bill, and for his veto of the Currency bill, but it was voted down by a large majority.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

THE CALIFORNIA AND TEXAS RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the California and Texas Railway Construction Company was held to-day, at which it was agreed by the stockholders that they will furnish upon the company's securities, at a low rate of interest, funds necessary to complete the road from Dallas to Fort Worth, and from Texarkana to Brookton, the construction to be finished within the present year and the money to be used for the specific purpose mentioned. The work of construction has been at a standstill since September, when the notes of the company were protested.

THE PRISON REFORM CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—To-day Gov. Hartranft issued commissions to the following named gentlemen, as delegates to represent Pennsylvania in the Third National Prison Reform Congress which convenes at St. Louis on Wednesday next, viz: Joseph R. Chandler, Richard Vaux, John M. Maris, and Mahlon H. Dickinson, of Philadelphia; H. Diller, Luther Reading, Theo. H. Navin, Henry Cordier, Geo. R. White, Thos. J. Bingham, and Rev. J. C. Mulligan, of Allegheny County.

SINGULAR ROBBERY.

CHICAGO, May 6.—A singular robbery is reported at Des Moines, Iowa. A dwelling-house in a public part of the city, recently newly furnished with elegant furniture, carpets, &c., was stripped of everything except a cook-stove, during the temporary absence of the family, and there is not the slightest clue to the thieves.

THE FATHER OF FORTY-ONE CHILDREN.

John Hepner, of Reading, Penn., claims to be the father of forty-one children by three wives. The *Eagle* says: "He was born in 1815, and twenty-five years afterward—1840—he married his first wife in Germany. They lived happily together for eight years, when she died. During that time they were blessed with seventeen well-formed children; hence, at the age of thirty-three Mr. Hepner found himself the father of quite an extensive family. The little ones came on earth as follows: Two pairs of twins, four sets of triplets, and one at single birth, seventeen in all. The children of this marriage are now all dead. Mr. Hepner remained a widower but a short time, for in less than a year after he married another fair daughter of Germany. He was made the happy father of another child in the month of February, 1840. On Christmas following, in the same year, another was born unto him. Then they were blessed with twins five times in succession, and subsequently three more children at single birth were born unto them, making fifteen in all. His second wife and himself lived together nine years and then she died. By the two marriages Mr. Hepner at the age of forty-two, had become the father of thirty-two children, of whom only two are now living. Twenty years ago Mr. Hepner and his second wife came to this country. He was then thirty-nine years of age. Three years afterward his wife died. Mr. Hepner, not desiring to live in a strange land entirely alone, selected a third wife in 1858. They are still living happily together, and during the sixteen years of their married life nine children have been born unto them, each by single birth, making forty-one in all. His third wife was a widow with one child when they married. Hence forty-two children have called him 'father.' Of the third set of children only three are living, making five living in all, together with the extra one belonging to his third wife."

SIX HOURS A DAY.

A British paper says that eight or ten years ago a mechanic, whom the working men elected to office in that city, declared that the time was near at hand when there would be but six hours' work a day for working men, and when a man would put on his overalls and take them off but once a day. The effect of his theory upon himself was that he left his tools, donned black kid gloves, and from being a first-class mechanic, commanding the highest wages, he became a very poor reformer, living upon assessments upon his fellow workmen, and soon brought his own family to want.

COINCIDENCES.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that a gentleman connected with the press of that city celebrated on the 2d of May his birthday, his wife's birthday, and his wedding-day. It was the twentieth anniversary. When married the joint age of his wife and himself was fifty years. On the last 2d of May the joint age of his children was [illegible]

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

HIS LETTER TO HIS BROTHER IN CANADA.

The following is the chief of the two letters mentioned in our telegrams as having been received by Mr. John Livingstone, of Listowel, Canada, and by him communicated to the Hamilton *Spectator*:

MANYUEMA, OR CANNIBAL COUNTRY,
Say 150 miles north-west of Ujiji,
April, 1870.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I have not the faintest prospect of being able to send this to the coast for many months to come, but I write to have something in readiness when an opportunity of making up a packet arrives. As soon as I was able to march I went up Tanganyika about fifty or sixty miles, and from south up the Islet Kasange, struck away first north-west, then I passed the beginning of the lake formed by the Lualaba, and found myself in the great bend which that lake river makes after, as I saw it, coming out of Lake Moreo. I made up to a small Arab party which rendered me most important aid in my illness in Marungu, and we met a lot of Ujijians coming with 18,000 pounds weight of ivory. The ivory was bought in this new field for a mere trifle in beads. After resting a while in the town of the principal Manyuema chief, I went west down a river named Luamo, from one to 150 yards broad, and always deep enough to require canoes, but the Ujiji traders had been obliged to employ their slaves in collecting their ivory, and slaves with guns in their hands are usually limbs of the evil one. The Manyuema were always in the wrong, wanted to eat them, and always gave the slaves reasons to capture people, goats, and fowls, and carry off as much grain as they needed. Their head men did not approve of this; they wanted the ivory only, but the masters and men joined in one chorus: the Manyuema are bad, bad, very bad. When near the confluence of Luamo and Lualaba I was coming among people who had suffered very severely at the hands of the slaves; and they would not believe that my small party did not belong to the blood-thirsty strangers. The women were particularly outspoken, but the worst that was done was to turn out in force and show us out of the district. Glad that no collision took place, we returned to the principal town, and, with the friendly party which we overtook, struck away north, they to buy ivory and I to get a canoe on the Lualaba, but the rains began, and traveling, as I found in Marungu, in the wet season was killing work. The vegetation is indescribably rank; through the grass, if grass it can be called, which is more than half an inch thick in the stalk and twelve feet high, nothing but elephants can walk. Then large belts of primeval forest stand between the districts, and into them the sun, though vertical, cannot penetrate. The rain-water stands in stagnant pools, and the dead leaves decay in the damp soil and make the water of the numerous rills and rivulets of the color of a strong infusion of tea. One feels himself the veriest pigmy before the giant trees. The roots, high out of the soil, keep you constantly looking down, and shot does no harm to guinea fowls on their tops. The climbing plants prevent you from leaving the ancient path, and I have heard the soko or gorilla growling close by without being able to get a sight of him. Their call to each other is like that of a tomcat. The country is mountainous; the light gray granite of the hills rises through a bed of new red sandstone, looking like islands in it. Innumerable dells have to be crossed, and the mud of Manyuema is awful. Bad water and perpetual wetting told on us all by choleraic symptoms and emaciation. The news of the chiefs caused a gold fever at Ujiji, and soon a herd numbering 600 muskets made up to us, all eager for ivory. I turned back about seven days and resolved to remain with the heads of this party during the rains. Their people are away, and they are as kind to me as I could wish. Rest and boiling all the water I used have restored me. After this preamble I may add that slowly and surely the conviction has crept across my mind that all I can in honesty and modesty claim is the rediscovery of the source of the Nile, which had sunk into oblivion like the circumnavigation of Africa by the Phœnician Admiral of one of the Pharaohs, B. C. about 600. Herodotus did not believe him, because he said that in passing around Lybia he had the sun on his right hand. This to us, who have gone round from east to west, stamps his tale as genuine. He put down the sources of the Nile and Mountains of the Moon in 10° to 12° south, where I found both them and the water-shed. Ptolemy, or more probably his predecessors, had received genuine though oral information from men who had visited this region. This is extremely likely, because the fountains and mountains abound where no theorist would put them. He makes their waters collect into two lacustrine rivers, Tanganyika and Lualaba—extant specimens of those lake and river beds known in the south of Africa as melazzo and in the North as wadys, both words meaning the same thing—river-beds where no water now flows. I am now trying to follow the western arm down, and have seen enough of it to confirm the information which the Greek geographer or others derived from ancient explorers. The eastern arm of Tanganyika, upper and lower, has been much exaggerated in breadth. I carefully watched its steady flow to the north for three months by means of broad masses of aquatic vegetation which, but for this current, would be the means of choking it up, as is the case with Okaro, the Victoria Nyanza. As soon as I have ascertained where the western arm joins the eastern, I shall retire and pray that the Almighty may lead me safely home. I have no wish to speak dogmatically of what I have done, and I feel sorry that I am in a manner compelled to speak disparagingly of the opinions of modern discoverers of the sources of the Nile. The great mistake of Capt. Speke was the eager pursuit of a foregone conclusion. When he discovered the Victoria Nyanza, he at once leaped to the conclusion that therein lay the sources of the Nile, the whole lake being 500 miles down the great Nile valley, and so much away from the sources. As soon as Speke and Grant looked toward their Nyanza they turned their backs on the fountains, and in their splendid achievements of following the river down, every step took them further away from the Caput Nilo. Baker came further up the great valley than any other explorer in modern times, had his face in the right direction, but turned when some 700 miles from the sources. He seemed inclined to make the Lower Tanganyika a second source to Speke's. Those two large rivers begin in a lake. I am glad that he has received some of the honors he deserves. Ptolemy's small Lake Coloe is a more correct view of Victoria Nyanza than that given nowadays. As to breadth the native Arabs might be mistaken, but not in saying that they knew three lakes, where a huge Victoria Nyanza had been run in. No honor seems to have been given to the Dutch lady explorer, though her noble perseverance after losing her two aunts by fever awakens my admiration. She had provided so well for both land and water exploration that had she not been, honestly enough no doubt, assured by Speke and Grant that they had already found the sources she sought, she must inevitably, by boat or on land, have reached the sources. She came a great deal further up than Nero's centurion. They say exploration was not becoming her sex. Well, considering that 1,600 years have elapsed since Ptolemy wrote, and Kings, Emperors, and all the great men of antiquity longed to know the fountains whence flowed the famous river, exploration does not seem to have been very becoming the other sex, either. I don't know anything more about her than what has appeared in newspapers. She possesses indomitable pluck, and no mistake. When Sir Roderick Murchison proposed to me the examination of the watershed of South Central Africa I indicated the true scientific mode of ascertaining the correct position of the fountains of the Nile. The problem put thus had a charm for my mind. I had no theory on the subject, and was prepared to find the watershed immediately to the south of Speke's Lake, or anywhere else. The dividing line between the drainage south and north was unknown and a fit object for exploration. I recommended Dr. Kirk for the task, and, he having declined, I ultimately accepted it myself, in the belief that I could, in two years, pass across the head of Nyassa, examine the watershed, and in returning begin a benevolent mission on the slope back again to the sea. Had I known all the toil, hunger, hardship, and time involved in getting a clear idea of the drainage, I might have preferred a straight waistcoat, the head shaved, and a blister on it, to undertaking the task. The watershed is 800 miles long from west to east. Forward, backward, sideways I went, in a route which can never all be put down. I had to feel my way, and every step of the way was generally groping in the dark, for who cared where the rivers ran? Native wars were a great hindrance; unsuitable, cowardly attendants an intolerable drag to both body and mind. It is more difficult to get reasonable evidence of the cannibalism of the Manyuema than might be imagined. I have tried ever since I came to see human flesh either cooked or eaten, but in vain. A finger wrapped up in a leaf was all that rewarded my search and offers of payment. This was probably a chance taken by a party which killed a man in revenge. The occurrence of graves frees a district from this imputation—their absence is suspicious, but in the Backwain country a grave is never seen, and the people are not cannibals. Had I believed one-tenth part of the tales told of the Manyuema by the traders and by the tribes in their vicinity I might not have ventured among them. My mother never frightened me with bogy, so I am not subject to bogyphobia, in which dis ease everything horrible is believed if imputed to a black skin. It is epidemic in Jamaica.

It is no wonder the Portuguese gained so little knowledge of this country and the drainage into the Nile. The three visits to Cazembe were simply slaving expeditions. They inquired for ivory and slaves, and heard of nothing else. Gentlemen of good principles of Lisbon will now feel sorry that no higher objects animated their countrymen, but as a nation they had no higher aim in reference to us on the Shire than by thwarting our efforts by murder and arson, till the people we risked life and fortune to elevate were swept away.

I felt certain that the watershed held the solution of the problem, not because it was wished that the watershed be examined; but because I had already discovered the chief sources of the Zambezi and the southern sources of the Congo. The Nile, I felt persuaded, would not be essentially different. The high flanking ridges of the valleys of these rivers are repeated in those that begin at Katanga and the country of Basango. The theory as to the form of the continent has a more limited application than I thought it had from the observation made in my great journey from Loando to Quillimane. The Lualaba is the central line of drainage of the great Nile Valley; it begins in 10° 12′ south, flows through Lake Bangweola, then through Lake Moreo, to become itself a great lake river, one of the head-waters of the river of Egypt. West of this there are two large rivers of the same name. These two Lualabas united form a large lake, [illegible] good men, Palmerston and Lincoln, in loving admiration, as if to place my poor garland of love on their tombs. These two rivers rise by two fountains, which by anticipation I named Bartle Frere's, (he abolished slavery in Scinde, India,) and Young's Fountains. About ten miles south of these rise other two fountains; one is that of the Liambe or Upper Zambesi; the other gives rise to the Kafui. These I named Palmerston and Oswell, which flow into Zambesi. These four fountains are probably the Nile fountains, which were described to Herodotus as unfathomable, and sending one-half of the water to Egypt, the other half to inner Ethiopia. I have only to do this part to finish up the whole discovery, and I have a sore longing to return homeward. I am brought to a stand by my worthless attendants, who, besides deserting, become eager slave-hunters of their own countrymen. They had all been slaves, and of the criminal class in Africa, and went with me only to avoid being enslaved again, and made to work. Their eager slave-hunting where no danger was incurred was to ingratiate themselves with the Arabs. Assuredly, if the freedmen in America turn out well, it will be from having been taught to work, and liking it as we do. My worthies had been petted, coddled, and allowed to live in idleness from mistaken kindness, and on leaving the school sent me an anonymous letter, abusing the master who had fed, clothed, and taught them for years. Had we been treated as they were we should have been as useless. I have traveled with all sorts of Africans—Hottentots, Bechuanas, Makololo, Backwims, and Zambesians of different tribes, and we soon became attached to each other. My present lot are exceptions, not fair specimens of Africans.

My love to Sarah and the children. I have had no letters from home for years, except some three years old. I fear that a large packet, with one for you, I sent from Ujiji was destroyed by an Arab Governor, who sent one of his men to plunder my goods, and then kept a long box containing two English guns, medicines, letters, and dispatches, though I sent it twice. He does not want evidence of his theft to go to the coast, and he kept a man who witnessed the plundering as well as the packet. All will turn out right at last I hope; meantime, it is trying. Affectionately yours, DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

A RAILROAD AGENT JUMPS FROM THE FIFTH STORY OF THE LOUISVILLE HOTEL.

The Louisville *Commercial* gives the following particulars of the death of Mr. A. R. Walsh:

"Anthony R. Walsh jumped from the fifth-story window of the Galt House, about 11 o'clock Sunday morning, while suffering from temporary aberration of mind, and, striking the pavement nearly 100 feet below, was instantly killed. Mr. Walsh came to Louisville five years ago from Milan, Tenn., and, upon the opening of the Galt House, took charge of its telegraph and railroad office, which position he retained for three years. He was then appointed ticket agent of the Short Line Railroad, and placed in charge of the office at the corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, where he remained until March 1, 1874. About this time he severed his connection with the Short Line Company, and at the time of his death was negotiating for a situation on another road. Mr. Walsh was an extremely popular man, and associated with people fond of pleasure, and in company with this class sometimes indulged in liquor, but seldom to excess. A few days ago he was taken suddenly ill, and since then remained in his hotel, hoping soon to recover. He was rapidly improving, and Sunday morning his friends concluded he would soon be well. Mr. William DeBree, telegraph operator at the Louisville Hotel, and a very intimate friend of Mr. Walsh, was in the room during Sunday morning. Walsh, who had been reading a magazine, remarked to DeBree that "his head was getting clear and he believed he would step across the hall." DeBree allowed him to go out of the room, but soon hearing the noise of a window being raised, followed, and beheld Walsh's legs dangling from a window separated from him by a partition. He reached out and grasped the lappel of Walsh's coat with one hand and supported himself with the other just as Walsh threw himself out of the window. He held to the coat with all his strength, and called for assistance.

DeBree could feel the coat gradually sliding through his hand, and told the unfortunate man to seize his arm. Walsh responded, "Let me go, Bill; it's no use. Let me go!" DeBree again exerted himself to retain his hold, but suddenly felt the coat slip from his grasp, and was himself thrown on his back. With a shudder of horror he continued crying for help, and at last got up and went down stairs. Col. Johnson, manager of the hotel, Mr. Murphy, the clerk, and Dr. Atkinson at once went to the basement story of the hotel, and found the body in the area on the eastern side of the building. The back part of the head was mashed in a terrible manner. The body was conveyed to a room in the hotel, and the Coroner, being sent for, held an inquest. The verdict rendered by the jury was in accordance with the foregoing statements. Many of his friends, including the members of Louisville Commandery Knights Templar, visited the remains during the day, and several stayed by his coffin at night. A little child from whom Walsh was in the habit of purchasing button-hole bouquets, upon being informed of his death, twined together a pretty bunch of white flowers and placed them on his coffin with a note containing the words "From the little flower-girl."

Mr. Walsh was a native of Ireland, but lived during the greater part of his life in Nova Scotia, from which place he went to Chicago, then to Cincinnati and Milan, Tenn., and finally came to Louisville, where he gathered around him a host of stanch friends. His brother, who was agent for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Chicago, was notified of his death, and telegraphed to have his body sent to Chicago. Accordingly it was accompanied to the Fourteenth street depot at 3 P. M. Monday by Louisville Commandery, K. T., and Falls City Lodge, F. and A. M., of which he was a member in good standing.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

The principal liquor dealers met at Masonic Hall last evening to hear the report of the committee which represented their interests in Albany during the legislative season. Mr. Aaron Herzberg occupied the chair. Messrs. Mark Lannigan and Moritz Herzberg of the committee presented the following statement:

In accordance with your instructions your committee proceeded to Albany with a bill in the interests of this union, drawn up by Hon. Albert Cardozo and Hon. Richard O'Gorman. We intrusted the bill to Mr. Alvord, who introduced it in the Assembly. It was referred to the Committee on Internal Affairs. We appeared before that committee with counsel and advocated the passage of the bill. Of the result of our efforts you are aware. We were defeated in the committee, but a minority report was made favorable to our first cause, and we feel bound to declare our thanks to the gentlemen composing the minority, Messrs. Smith, Scherman, and Ryan.

Finding that we could not get our bill through, we concluded that the next best thing would be to defeat the bill reported, and keep the law as it had been. In this, at the expense of constant vigilance, we were successful. Two different bills were introduced, one in the Senate and one in the Assembly, both with the purpose of giving to the Commissioners of the Board of Excise the power of levying fines and punishing by imprisonment those who, being engaged in the liquor trade, might have failed to make satisfactory arrangements with the board. To contend successfully against those measures required attendance as regular as the sittings of the Assembly, and our stay at the capital was necessarily protracted until the last moment to guard against the danger of the bill in the Senate. It is with pleasure that we are able to report that we so far succeeded to the mission intrusted to us.

Mr. Lanigan said that it was the desire of every honest liquor-dealer to pay a fair license, and he urged that a committee be appointed to confer with the Excise Board.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to confer with the Excise Commissioners with a view to an arrangement whereby, first, every respectable liquor dealer shall have a license, or, at all events, that his application shall be acted upon within thirty days after it is made, and if rejected, that the grounds of objection shall be stated, and the applicant heard in defense.

2. That the license fee shall be reduced to such a reasonable sum, graduated upon the amount of sales, as will enable all respectable dealers to procure licenses.

3. That some respectable liquor dealers shall be entitled to a license without regard to what other business he may be carrying on.

The meeting then adjourned.

A REMARKABLE FAMILY.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* says that there live in one house at Eldridge's Hill, Gloucester County, N. J., four ladies of the respective ages of eighty-seven, eighty-two, seventy-nine, and sixty-four years. The youngest is the housekeeper, and the others board with her. All the ladies are smart physically, and their mental powers are in vigor still. The eldest of the party is the mother of nine children, the grandmother of thirty-five children, and the great-grandmother of twenty-six children. One of her children is a lady physician in Wilmington, another is the lady of sixty-four years with whom she resides. This lady's husband, to whom she was married at twenty, lived to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding; and as another instance of long life, it is mentioned that the husband's sister lived to be ninety-three years old, and was never in bed with sickness any consecutive seven days. It is said too that she indulged in the habit of smoking a tobacco pipe from her sixteenth year up to the day of her death.

OLD ENGLISH PORCELAIN.

A famous collection of old English pottery and porcelain formed by Mr. Wm. Edkins, of Bristol, has just been sold in London. The special interest attaching to this sale was, says the *Daily Telegraph*, that the large assemblage of objects of art in porcelain is almost without exception of English workmanship, and that Bristol ware, which in its best and finest period is among the rarest of such productions, constituted nearly the whole of the items set down for the first day's sale. The taste for English china has grown very rapidly of late years, and though the best examples cannot compete in value with old Sèvres and Dresden, yet the prices realized—the highest ever known for English ware—are sufficient evidence of the existence of a cultivated taste for the finer examples of the British potters, and in themselves pay the best possible compliment to the skill and judgment of Mr. Edkins, the collector. In many instances articles of home manufacture fetched as many pounds as they would have brought shillings some years ago, and to take [illegible] pair of compotiers which Mr. Edkins originally purchased for £4 were knocked down for no less sum than £270, sixty-seven times their first cost. The gem of the sale, which aroused the greatest possible interest and enthusiasm among the *cognoscenti*, was a set of four female figures emblematical of the quarters of the globe—Europe represented holding a book and a palette, Asia a spice vase, Africa personified by a young negress, and America having at her back a quiver of arrows, and in her hand a bow. This series of porcelain statuettes of the finest paste, glaze, and decoration, averaging thirteen and one-half inches in height, was finally knocked down after a spirited competition for £610 (Jackson;) while lot No. 88, a pair of figures representing "Earth" and "Water," admirably modeled, and showing great spirit and just apprehension of the lines that constitute true beauty, sold for £141.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

FRENCH AND GERMAN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A regular session of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. William H. Neilson, the President, in the chair. After the transaction of unimportant routine business, the clerk read a communication from Controller Green, requesting a list of the premises rented by the board, together with a statement of the entire rental, term of leases, and whether they are all used for school purposes, as designed. The communication was referred to the Committee on Buildings. Commissioner Baker presented a petition signed by a Mr. Henry M. Duryea, of No. 114 East Twenty-sixth street. The clerk proceeded to read the document, which began, "We, the undersigned, citizens of good repute," when he was instantly interrupted by Commissioner Seligman, who moved that the reading be dispensed with, and its consideration be referred to the Committee on Studies.

After some discussion on the question, including an indignant remonstrance from Commissioner Baker, on the ground that the board would place itself in an anomalous position in thus refusing the request of a citizen to have his communication read in open board, the motion of Commissioner Seligman was finally adopted. The document prayed for the entire exclusion of the higher grades of study from the grammar schools, in order to afford room for perfect instruction in the elementary studies.

Commissioner Brown moved that ballots be cast for the election of an Assistant Superintendent to supervise the instruction in the German and French languages, and Commissioner Baker presented as a substitute a resolution that the appointment be deferred to such time as the board should receive a report from the Committee on Salaries and Economy, to whom was referred the question of further modifying the course of studies now pursued in the public schools, and that that committee be requested to furnish the board with a statement of the amount of money annually expended for teaching the French and German languages, and whether the results attained have been commensurate with the expenditure. Mr. Baker's resolution was lost, and Mr. Brown renewed his motion nominating Prof. A. J. Schem as a candidate, at a salary of $4,000 a year. A long discussion followed, relative to the need of such an officer, the competency of the candidate, and the additional expense incurred by his appointment, which, however, was ultimately effected. The board soon after adjourned.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction, at their meeting yesterday morning, received and accepted the resignation of H. C. Eno, M. D., the Opthalmic Surgeon of the Charity Hospital. The following resolutions were adopted by the board:

Resolved, 1. That there shall be twenty-five keepers selected from the present keepers of the Penitentiary, and the remainder of the keepers shall be discharged, to be appointed as guards at a salary of $1 75 per day for each day's actual service.

2. That the pay of the river guards be $1 25 for each day's actual service.

3. That the foregoing be the keepers selected to act as such from the 15th inst.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 6, amounting to $9,558 66; pay-rolls, number of warrants 230, amounting to $61,038 67; total number of warrants 236, amounting to $70,597 33. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $17,024 29; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $13,117 87; collection of assessments, $1,477 56; water-rents, $5,087 60; market rents, $4,561 34; licenses, Mayor's office, $551 75; fees and fines, district courts, $1,132; total, $42,952 41.

Nobody realizes the luxury or tonic value of Russian baths until he visits the elegant establishment No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel. Eleven distinct vapor-rooms offer any required temperature.—*Exchange.*

Kill Dandruff, Keep the SKIN Clean and the hair in beautiful condition by the use of the PHALON HAIR INVIGORATOR. There is nothing like it. Beware of substitutes. Morse Manufacturing Co., No. 9 Gold st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

A Standard American Cologne.

BURNETT'S is unrivaled in richness and delicacy of perfume.—*Advertisement.*

"Housekeeper" of Health.

The liver being the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system—set this great "housekeeper of our health" at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with very small daily doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch, or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors, and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents.

DOCTORS COULDN'T HELP HIM.

MEIGSVILLE, Morgan County, Ohio, March 24, 1872.

DEAR DR. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

When I was twelve or fifteen years of age I took what is called King's Evil, and by constant doctoring it would heal in one place and break out in another. It also broke out in my left ear. I first found your name in the *Christian Advocate*, and sent ten miles for the first bottle, which did me more good than all other medicines I ever used. I am twenty-eight years old, and doctored with five doctors, and not one of them helped me so much as your bottle of Discovery. I have got well and able to do a good day's work. JOHN A. WILSON.

Animated Machinery.

Our bodies are like time-pieces. When they run down we must wind them up: otherwise they will stop forever. What key will best perform this work of renovation? Experience has shown that it can be accomplished more rapidly and certainly by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS than by any other article under the sun. That searching yet harmless agent seems to reach every spring, and lever, and wheel, so to speak, of the living machine. The relaxed nerves are braced, the torpid liver is stirred, the weak stomach is strengthened, the disordered bowels are regulated, the lost appetite is restored, the clouded mind is brightened—in short the whole inert system is stimulated into healthy action. New life is put into every failing fibre, and physical regeneration ensues. This is the testimony of thousands. In every city, town, and village of the Union living proofs of its efficacy may be found.

Notice.

The finest quality of dry Champagnes shipped by Messrs. MOET & CHANDON, Epernay, is their

EXTRA DRY CABINET.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.

ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for the United States.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

This beautiful denture is chemically PURE, wonderfully DURABLE, light, cool, and thin. Those using it are DELIGHTED. References given and satisfaction guaranteed. Diploma awarded. Dr. M. LEVETT, No. 37 West 23d st. Established 1835.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.

WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. We have no branch offices.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Led Astray? Oh, No! Not if You Buy Your Boots and Shoes from MILLER & CO. Good articles, moderate prices. Patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

BACH—EPSTEIN.—On Tuesday, May 5, 1874, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. G. Gottheil, JULES J. BACH to CLARA G., daughter of Julius Epstein, Esq., both of New-York.

MILLER—SCHMID.—On Wednesday, April 29, by Rev. Thos. Armitage, D. D., WM. W. MILLER, of Brooklyn, to ALTHEA FLORENCE SCHMID, of New-York. No cards.

DIED.

BAILEY.—In Brooklyn, May 4, EMILY EVERETT, wife of S. T. Bailey.

Their friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his residence, No. 211 Halsey st., at 9:30 A. M., Thursday, the 7th inst. The remains will be taken to Vineland, N. J., for interment.

BALDWIN.—At Providence, R. I., on the 3d inst., Mrs. ELIZA BALDWIN, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, D. C. Whitman, Grove st., near Central av., East Orange, N. J., on Friday, May 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, from Hoboken Ferry for East Orange Station, at 1:10 P. M.

BEAM.—At Pompton, N. J., on the 6th inst., suddenly, JOHN V. BEAM, in the 74th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOYCE.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 5, 1874, after a long and severe illness, JANE, wife of Wm. M. Boyce.

[illegible]

BAKER.—At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday morning, May 5, ELSIE, only daughter of James S. and Eleanor [illegible] aged 8 months and 12 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, Hillyer st., [illegible] Ward st., Orange, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 11 A. M. Carriages will meet the 10:10 train from New-York at Brick Church Station.

COMBES.—In Brooklyn, May 4, WILLIAM A., son of Hiram G. and Sarah M. Combes, in the 20th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 224 Carroll st., Thursday, 7th inst., at 2 P. M.

DEVENDORF.—On Sunday, May 3, EUGENE, only son of Lavinia and the late Dr. E. Devendorf, aged 22 years, 2 months, and 18 days.

Funeral Thursday next, May 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 518 Grand st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FORCE.—On Sunday, May 3, JAMES NELSON, son of Ephraim C. and Almira S. Force, aged 6 months.

The remains were interred in the family vault at Madison, N. J.

HUNT.—BENJAMIN FANEUIL HUNT died May 6, 1874.

A solemn requiem mass for the repose of his soul will be celebrated in St. Stephen's Church, East 28th st., on Friday morning, May 8, at 10:30 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited.

KENT.—On Wednesday, May 6, MARGARET W. HUTCHINSON, beloved wife of Edward H. Kent.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KIMBALL.—At Riverside, Cal., April 16, suddenly, of hemorrhage, WARREN WOODS KIMBALL.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 42 West 22d st., on Thursday, May 7, at 10 A. M. The interment will be made at Woodlawn, special train leaving the Forty-second Street Depot at 11:15 A. M.

JACKSON.—On Tuesday morning, May 5, ANNA LOUISA, infant daughter of Henry M. and Ines B. Jackson, aged 16 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 50 West 129th st., Harlem, Thursday, May 7, at 11 o'clock.

McBRIDE.—The funeral of JOHN McBRIDE will take place at his late residence in Tremont, on Thursday, at 11:30 A. M. The members of "Apprentice Boys' Lodge, No. 7, A. P. A." are respectfully invited to attend.

STORMS.—At Tarrytown, on the Hudson, MARY ELVIRA STORMS, only daughter of C. Schaeffer Storms, and the late Mary Ann Storms, and granddaughter of the late Gen. Henry Storms.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mark's Memorial Church, Tarrytown, on Thursday, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at depot on arrival of the 1 P. M. train from Thirtieth Street Depot, Hudson River Railroad, New-York.

SUTTON.—On Monday, May 4, of pneumonia, ARTHUR WELLESLEY, son of Geo. W. and Justine A. Sutton, aged 1 year and 22 days.

Funeral at St. Ignatius' Church, 40th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Thursday morning, (7th,) 10 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WATSON.—At Astoria, on Monday, 4th inst., MARY ANN, relict of William A. Watson, aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROOKLYN DAILY UNION.

From the Union of May 2.

Yesterday's UNION might be described as the best paper ever published in the City of Brooklyn but for the fact that almost every issue of the UNION is equally good. Conspicuous among yesterday's matters was our special, complete, and exclusive report of the hanging of Waltz, the Catskill murderer, printed at 1 o'clock. It was not only the earliest account, but the fullest and most graphic that appeared in the press of the metropolitan district. Next in order was the long and exact report of the Sprague trial—brought down to the hour of recess of the court, and concededly superior to any other record of that important and interesting case. Our special Washington correspondent anticipated the morning journals with his condensed but comprehensive telegraphic sketch of the evidence of Ex-Secretary Boutwell in the Sanborn matter. Among many other matters may be mentioned the alleged abduction of the "boy Fred," the mysterious death of the Concord street recluse, the bewildered meeting of the reconstructed Charities Commission, the sudden suspension of the Bridge Street Ferry, the review of the May moving, the projected organization of real estate brokers, the situation of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, latest Brooklyn military news, the operations of our yachtsmen and ball-players, the meeting of the Board of Health, the doings of Aldermanic committees, something about the Women's Clubs and their prominent members, and a great variety of local and general intelligence gathered by our own reporters, by mail, and by the Associated Press. In addition to all this—of much of which the other paper published itself in happy ignorance—the articles on the first page claimed particular attention. That part of the UNION has of late been one of the most interesting departments of the paper, and it will be the aim to maintain it at a high standard of excellence. Special original articles, of exceptional value and attractiveness, are prepared for it, and the best things from the foreign journals are carefully selected for it. "Art In Furniture," published yesterday, is a specimen of household and social papers which the UNION has of late made a specialty. Bridge affairs were discussed yesterday on the first page in a radical way, correspondents representing both sides of the controversy having an equal showing. *Punch's* quality was tested, and a variety of brief items made up a model first page. Yesterday's UNION throughout safely challenged comparison with any evening journal of the United States—and evening journals nowadays publish fresh news, of which the morning press supplies chiefly an amplification.

As a Brooklyn newspaper the UNION is not and never has been approached. What it was yesterday it has been for the last six months, and will continue to be in the future, with every improvement that energy and liberality can assure. The marked advance of the UNION beyond all its contemporaries is recognized by the public, as seen in its increasing circulation. The effort to make the paper better even than it has ever yet been is encouraged by the hearty support it is everywhere receiving.

ART SALE,

THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING,

Also, THURSDAY EVENING, at the

Clinton Hall Sale-room.

THE HASELTINE COLLECTION.

Mr. HASELTINE, desirous of reducing his stock of fine Works of Art, will offer great bargains in the sale of this fine collection of Pictures.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.

On and after MAY 1, 1874, passengers for NEWPORT take the SHORE LINE EXPRESS leaving GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT at 1 o'clock P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 12:30 P. M.; on Wednesday, at 6 A. M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 8 A. M. and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, P. M.

CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY,

Madison av. and 42d st.

The Pew Committee will be in attendance every day from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M. for the renting of all pews and sittings not disposed of at public sale.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY THIS DAY

THE COMPLETION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT SECTION OF

LANGE'S COMMENTARY.

REVELATION.

Edited with Additions by E. R. CRAVEN, D. D., of Newark, N. J. Translation by Miss EVELINA MOORE. With an Index of Topics and of Greek Words covering the New Testament volumes, by J. H. WOODS.

1 vol. 8vo. Sheep, $6 50. Half calf, $7 50. Cloth, $5.

With the appearance of this long-expected volume the New Testament division of Lange's Commentary is completed. The ten volumes in which this section of the work is comprised constitute a thesaurus of criticism and exegesis so thorough and exhaustive that it may with justice be called complete. Nothing approaching this commentary in range has ever before been attempted, and the results of the investigations of Biblical students up to the present time and the best thoughts of all previous commentators are so carefully summed up in it that it must stand for years without a rival—indispensable alike to the clergymen, the educated layman, and all students of the Bible who wish to arrive at the precise interpretation of the Sacred Word.

The above book sent, post or express charges prepaid, on receipt of the price, by the publishers,

SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

A.—OBSERVATIONS ON NASAL CATARRH, an abstract from a forthcoming work on throat diseases by A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College, sent free. Address No. 137 East 17th st. "Dr. Williamson's mode of treating catarrh is the result of many years of investigation, and we believe it is the only method by which it can be permanently cured."—*Journal of Medical Science.*

THE CRUSADERS.—NO. 5 JUST OUT. SEVENTY-five boiled-down editorials. Three cents at news stands; $1 per year. Address "CRUSADERS," No. 41 West 26th st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 7, at head-quarters, No. 384 Grand st.

ROBERT MOORE, President.

JAMES O. ELLERY, Secretary.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of the above association will be held at their head-quarters, Broadway, corner 70th st., on [illegible]

THE CURRENCY.

MR. SHERMAN'S SUBSTITUTE FOR THE HOUSE BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, reported the following from the Senate Finance Committee to-day, as a substitute for the House Currency bill:

Be it Enacted, &c., That the act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, shall be hereafter known as the National Bank Act of 1864.

SECTION 2. That section 31 of the National Bank act of 1864 be so amended that the several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount of money whatever by reason of the amount of their respective circulations, but the moneys required by said section to be kept at all times on hand, shall be determined by the amount of deposits in all respects as provided in the said section, and such national banking associations now organized, or hereafter to be organized, shall keep and maintain as a part of its reserve one-fourth part of the coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or Government deposits.

SEC. 3. That sections 31 and 32 of the said act be amended by requiring that each of the said associations shall, within ninety days after the passage of this act, keep its lawful money reserves within its own vaults, at the place where its operations of discount and deposit are carried on; and all the provisions of the said sections requiring or permitting any of the said associations to keep any portion of its lawful money reserves elsewhere than in its own vaults, or requiring or permitting the redemption of its circulating notes elsewhere than at its own counter, except as provided for in this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. That section 22 of the said act, and the several amendments thereto, so far as they restrict the amount of notes for circulation under said acts, be and the same are hereby repealed, and the proviso in the first section of the act approved July 12, 1870, entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the three per cent. temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes," prohibiting to banks thereafter organized a circulation of over $500,000, and the proviso in the third section of said act, limiting the circulation of banks authorized to issue notes redeemable in gold coin to $1,000,000, and section 6 of said act, relating to the distribution of $25,000,000 of circulating notes, be and the same are hereby repealed; that every association hereafter organized shall be subject to and be governed by the rules, restrictions, and limitations and possess the rights, privileges, and franchises now or hereafter to be prescribed by law as to national banking associations, with the same power to amend, alter, and repeal provided by the National Bank act of 1864.

SEC. 5. That every association organized or to be organized under the provisions of the said act, and of the several acts in amendment thereof, shall at all times keep and have on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money of the United States, a sum equal to five per cent. of its circulation, to be held and used only for the redemption of such circulation; and when the circulating notes of any such organization or association shall be presented for redemption in sums of $1,000, or any multiple thereof, to the Treasurer of the United States, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes. All notes so redeemed shall be charged by the Controller of the Currency to the respective associations issuing the same, and he shall notify them severally on the first day of each month, or oftener, at his discretion, of the amount of such redemptions, whereupon each association so notified shall forthwith deposit with the Treasurer of the United States a sum equal to the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed, and all notes of national banks worn, defaced, mutilated, or otherwise unfit for circulation shall, when received by any Assistant Treasurer or at any designated depository of the United States, be forwarded to the Treasury of the United States for redemption as provided herein; and when such redemptions have been so reimbursed, the circulating notes so redeemed shall be forwarded to the respective associations by whom they were issued, but if such notes are worn, mutilated, defaced, or rendered otherwise unfit for use, they shall be forwarded to the Controller of the Currency, and destroyed, and replaced as now provided by law, provided that each of said associations shall reimburse to the Treasury the charges for transportation and the cost of assorting said notes, and the associations hereafter organized shall also severally reimburse to the Treasury the cost of engraving such plates as shall be ordered by each association respectively, and the amount assessed upon each association shall be in proportion to the circulation redeemed, and be charged to the fund on deposit with the Treasurer.

SEC. 6. That any association organized under the act of which this is an amendment desiring to withdraw its circulating notes in whole or in part, may, upon the deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States, in sums of not less than $9,000, take up the bonds which said association has on deposit with the Treasurer for the security of such circulating notes, which bonds shall be assigned to the bank in the manner specified in the nineteenth section of the act of 1864, and the outstanding notes of said association, to an amount equal to the legal-tender notes deposited, shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States and destroyed as now provided by law; provided that the amount of the bonds on deposit for circulation shall not be reduced below $30,000.

SEC. 7. The Controller of the Currency shall, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, cause the charter number of the association to be printed upon the national bank notes which may hereafter be issued by him.

SEC. 8. That the entire amount of United States notes outstanding and in circulation at any one time shall not exceed the sum of three hundred and eighty-two million dollars, and within thirty days after circulating notes to the amount of one million dollars shall from time to time be issued to national banking associations. Under this act it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire an amount of United States notes equal to fifty per centum of the circulating notes so issued, which shall be in reduction of the maximum amount of $382,000,000 fixed by this section, and such reduction shall continue until the maximum amount of United States notes outstanding shall be $300,000,000; and for that purpose he is authorized to issue and sell at public sale, after ten days' notice of the time and place of sale, a sufficient amount of the bonds of the United States of the character and description prescribed in this act.

SEC. 9. That on and after the 1st day of January, 1877, any holder of United States notes to the amount of $1,000, or any multiple thereof, may present them for payment at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or the office of the Assistant Treasurer at the City of New-York, and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall, in exchange for said notes, deliver to such holder an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, of denominations of $50 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly in such coin at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and the Secretary of the Treasury may issue the United States notes so received, or, if they are cancelled, he may issue notes to the same amount, either to purchase bonds, or redeem the public debt at par in coin, or to meet the current payments for the public service. And the said bonds and the interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority. And the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States, provided, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in lieu of such bonds, may redeem said notes in the gold coin of the United States.

SEC. 10. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize any increase of the principal of the public debt of the United States.

CREMATION IN THE PAST.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "A good deal has been heard lately of the way of getting rid of the bodies of the dead by means of fire, a process which seems to be thought less ugly when it is spoken of by the Latin name 'cremation'—though it might be hard to find the word used in that sense by any classical writer—than when it is called by the plain English name 'burning.' It may be worth while to mention that such a way of disposing of their forefathers had at least presented itself to men's minds in the orthodox, though not very orderly, days of King Stephen. Robert, Bishop of Hereford, being much troubled by the sacrilegious doings of his neighbor—Miles, Earl of Hereford—laid his whole diocese under an interdict of the strictest kind. In such cases it was usual to forbid the burial of the dead with any religious rite; but Bishop Robert went further, and forbade the dead to be buried at all. The biographer of Stephen tells how it was unlawful either to put the body in the ground, to throw it into the water, to consume it by fire, or in any way to remove the dead man from the place where he died. At first sight it would seem that the state of the Diocese of Hereford must have been, while the interdict lasted, something at which a sanitary officer would stand aghast. But it should be remembered that a certain process of embalming—or, at any rate, of salting the dead—was usual in those times; so it would seem most likely that all the people who died just then within the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Hereford must have remained, as it were, in pickle till the Earl came to a better mind, and pledged himself to restore to the uttermost farthing all that he had unlawfully taken. The Earl was presently shot by accident while hunting, much after the manner of William Rufus, and he is said to have died without confession; but whether his body was buried, drowned, or burned, or left in the place where he fell, the biographer forgets to tell us."

PICKLE, OR WISE?

The Syracuse *Standard* tells a story of the courtship and marriage of a girl employed in that city, whom it calls Jennie Jones, and who, it says, has been alternating the last few months between the attentions of a widower at Preble, Cortland County, named Smith, and a nice young gentleman of Syracuse. The tale runs thus: "The difference seems to have been a pecuniary one in favor of the Preble widower, and of a very large amount of that very common commodity, known as love and affection, in favor of the young man. But the widower had the brothers of the girl, who reside at Preble, on his side; they were anxious to see their sister well settled in life, and it did not matter much to them whether her partner should be [illegible] an ardor born only of experience, and that prestige which money and relatives can give. The young Syracusean of the Fifth Ward wasn't idle; he had the advantage of his opponent Smith in being on the ground about every night. Sound common sense and the old-fashioned love pulled strongly in the direction of the Salt City: money and friends pulled more strongly Preble-ward, and Smith triumphed for a time. The wedding outfit was purchased, the house at Preble was furnished, and thither Jennie went to take the last irrevocable step. Arrived in Cortland County, she viewed her future home, its elegant surroundings, the money which would be at her command, and then—why she took the sober second thought, and the next train for Syracuse—did the most sensible act of her whole life—exchanged money and position for love in a cottage; flew to the arms of her Syracuse lover, and was married by Father Guerdet."

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 6.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including one car reported to arrive, 595 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 6,715, or 393 cars, against 367 cars for the same time last week; market active, with good attendance of buyers at ⅛c. advance on heavy stock, and ¼c.@⅜c. advance on medium and common stock over last week's rates; large number of cattle shipped east in first hands; about 1,200 head disposed of; sales of 700 Illinois Steers ranging from 991 to 1,436 lbs, at $5 70@$6 40; 84 Texas Steers, ranging from 1,000 to 1,086 lbs, at $5 60@$5 75; 250 Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,209 to 1,308 lbs., at $6 17½@$6 37½; 32 Indiana Steers, averaging 1,363 lbs., at $6 25; 43 Michigan Steers, ranging from 904 lbs. to 1,293 lbs., at $4 87½@$5 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 7,000—against 5,200 for the same time last week; market active, with all offerings disposed of at full yesterday's prices; Clipped Sheep, $6 50@$7 50; Wooled, $8@$8 75; sales of 550 Ohio Clipped Sheep, ranging from 78 lbs. to 108 lbs., at $6 40@$7 62½; 154 Ohio Wooled Sheep, averaging 92 lbs., at $8 75; 190 Missouri Sheep, averaging 90 lbs., at $7 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 16,300, against 16,100 for the same time last week; market lifeless; Yorkers, $5@$5 50; Heavy Hogs, $5 75@$6.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—Flour firmer and in improved demand; low and medium brands, 25c. higher; sales of Superfine Winter at $4 25@$4 75; Extra do., $4 75@$5 25; Double Extra do., $5 50@$6. Wheat—Sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 27; only sample lots of Fall sold. Corn easier; some sales a fraction lower; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 68c.@68½c., on track and in elevator; 68¼c. last half of May; 68c. June; White Mixed higher at 79c.@80c. Oats easier; only sacked lots sold. Barley dull and drooping; the season is about over; small sales of Iowa Spring at $1 20@$1 27. Rye slow at 93c. Whisky firm at 95c. Pork firm and higher at $17@$17 25; held at close at $17 50. Dry-salted Meats firm; little doing; sales of Clear Sides at 9c., buyer first half of May; 1,500,000 lbs. of Clear Rib Sides, delivered at St. Joseph, sold last evening at 8½c. cash. Bacon stiff and higher; the demand exceeds the supply; sales of Shoulders at 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9⅞c.@10c. Lard firm at 10c. for Summer; 10¼c. for Winter. Live Hogs firm at $4 50@$4 75 for light; $5@$5 40 for Bacon; $5 25@$5 60 for Butchers. Cattle in good demand at $2 25@$4 25 for native Cows and Heifers; $4@$4 50 for fair Butchers; $5@$6 for prime to choice Steers. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 3,500 Hogs, and 1,600 Cattle.

BUFFALO, May 6.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—3,800 bbls. Flour, 92,709 bushels Wheat, 112,456 bushels Corn, 35,400 bushels Oats, 700 bushels Peas. Rail exports—59,582 bushels Wheat, 39,398 bushels Corn, 30,800 bushels Oats. Grain scarce and market was slow on account of non-arrival of fleet; canal opened about a week too early for lake trade. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7@$7 25; Amber Winter, $7 50@$8; White Winter, $8 25@$9. Wheat dull and declining; sales of 700 bushels White Michigan at $1 72 on track; 9,500 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 at $1 50; small sale of do. reported at $1 45; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring held at $1 40; Red Winter, $1 55@$1 60; White do., $1 60@$1 75. Corn dull; sales of 20,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 74c.@75c. Oats quiet; sales of 2,100 bushels White Toledo at 60c.; No. 2 Western held at 58c. Barley dull; Canada, $1 70@$1 80; No. 3 Western, $1 50@$1 55. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley Malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2 05; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Canal Freights—Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7c.; Lumber, $6 25; Staves, $2 38. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 23,150 bushels; about 70,000 bushels loaded this afternoon will be cleared to-morrow. Other articles are unchanged.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull, unsettled, and lower at $1 28½ for No. 1 Spring; $1 24½ for No. 2 do., cash; $1 25½@$1 25⅝, May; No. 3 do., $1 19; Rejected, $1 11@$1 12. Corn in good demand; closing weak; sales at 63⅛c., spot; 64c.@64¼c., June; 65½c., July; Rejected, 61c.@62c.; High Mixed, afloat, 65½c. Oats active and higher at 47¼c. for No. 2, cash; 48⅛c., June; Rejected, 45½c. Rye steady at 92c.@92½c. for No. 2. Barley dull and lower at $1 42@$1 48 for No. 2 Spring; $1 15 for No. 3 do. Pork quiet and unchanged at $16 50, spot; $16 62½, June. Lard in fair demand, but at lower rates; sales at $10 15, spot or May; $10 20, June. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged; sales of Shoulders at 6c., May, loose; Short Clear Middles, 9c., loose. Whisky steady at 94c. Freights in good demand; Corn to Buffalo, 4c.; Wheat to do., 4½c.; Wheat to Kingston, 8¾c.@9c. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 79,000 bushels Wheat, 87,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats, and 4,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bushels Flour, 209,000 bushels Wheat, 212,000 bushels Corn, 100,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 2,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 6.—Flour unchanged. Sales of 1,100 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 75 for Amber Winter, $9 25 for White Winter, $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat scarce and firm; sales of 1,400 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 59. Corn unchanged; sales of 5,000 bushels at 83c.; 1,200 bushels at 84c. Barley quiet. Corn-meal, $1 75 for Bolted; $1 70 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $27; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $30 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $3 75 to Newburg; $4 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Lake Receipts—10,300 bushels Rye, 11,500 bushels Peas, 2,082,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—15,700 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,096,000 feet of Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Flour quiet and steady; Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; Extras, $5 87½@$6 50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 75@$7 25; State, Indiana and Ohio do., $7 75@$8 25; high grades, $8 37½@$10 25. Wheat unchanged; Red, $1 66@$1 70; Amber, $1 80; White Spring, $1 60@$1 62. Barley steady at 98c.@$1. Corn wanted at 87c. for Yellow, 85c.@86½c. for Western Mixed. Oats firm; White, 63c.@65c. Coffee—Rio, 18½c.@22c., gold. Sugar firm and active; Cuba, 7¼c.@7⅝c. Molasses firm and stock scarce. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $17 37½@$17 50; Beef Hams, $18@$26; Smoked Hams, 12c.@14c.; do. Sides, 9⅝c.@10⅝c.; do. Shoulders, 7¾c.@8⅛c.; Hams in pickle, 11c.@12½c. Petroleum easier; Refined quoted 15¼c., spot and May; Crude, 11⅛c. Whisky held at 99c. for Western in iron.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm; choice Amber, $1 80@$1 83; Pennsylvania Red, $1 74@$1 78. Corn dull; Southern White, 85c.@86c.; Southern Yellow, 85c.@87c.; Western Mixed, new, 85c.; old, 87c. Oats dull; Southern, 66c.; Western Mixed, 59c.; do. Bright, 60c.@61c. Rye quiet. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull; Mess Pork, $17 25@$17 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c., in car lots, loose. Bacon—Fair jobbing demand; Shoulders, 7⅝c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@10c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard firm at 10½c.@10⅝c. Butter—Western easy and in good demand; bulk of sales at 34c.@35c. Coffee unchanged. Whisky nominal at 97c.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged; Family, $6 65@$6 90. Wheat firm and scarce at $1 46@$1 47. Corn firmer and higher at 72c.@75c. Oats steady at 50c.@58c. Rye steady at $1 08. Barley unchanged. Butter quiet and weak. Pork—Demand light; holders firm at $17 50. Lard firm; Steam, 10½c.; Kettle, 10⅝c.@10¾c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. Bacon in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9⅞c. Whisky firm at 92c.

LOUISVILLE, May 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 80c.@82c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 58c.@62c. Rye sold at $1 10. Pork dull and drooping at $17 25. Bacon in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13c.; plain, 11¾c. Bulk Meats firm, but irregular; Shoulders, 6⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9⅝c. Lard sold at 11c.@11½c. Whisky—Sales at 92c.

TOLEDO, May 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 64; No. 3 Spring do., $1 48; Amber Michigan, $1 48, spot; $1 50, June; No. 1 Red, $1 57. Corn steady; High Mixed, 73c.@73½c., spot; 70c., June; 71½c., July; Low Mixed, 72½c.; White, 74c.; Damaged, 69c. Oats dull and lower; No. 1, 58c.; No. 2, 54½c., May. Receipts—11,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 Corn, 1,000 Oats.

MILWAUKEE, May 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1, $1 32; No. 2, $1 27¾, cash and June. Oats steady at 46¾c. for No. 2. Corn quiet; No. 2 Mixed, 64c. Rye steady at 90½c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominal; No. 3 Spring, $1 35; No. 2 Spring, $1 55. Provisions quiet. Pork firm at $16 50. Lard sold at 10⅛c.@10½c. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 106,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 96,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, May 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; high Mixed, 79c.; low Mixed, 78c.; 73c.@75c. on the track. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 1 State and Western, 57c.; No. 2 do., 55c; White, 59c. Petroleum steady and nominal; standard White, in car lots, 12¾c.@13c.; State test, 15¾c.@16c.

DETROIT, May 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 68½; No. 1 White $1 60@$1 61. Corn steady at 76c. Oats in good demand at 58c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—32,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 6.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 36¾c. Resin quiet and steady at $2 25 for Strained; $2 30 for extra No. 2. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 85 for Hard, $2 85 for Yellow Dip, $3 50 for Virgin. Tar steady.

MEMPHIS, May 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn firm at 93c.@94c. Oats firm and scarce at 68c. Lard buoyant, but unsettled. Bacon higher for Sides at 10⅛c.@10⅝c.; Shoulders, 7⅛c.@7½c.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 6.—Wheat quiet. Rye steady. Oats quiet. Corn in fair request. Barley and Malt quiet; no sales made to-day.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, May 6.—Cotton firm, fair demand; Middling, 16¾c.; Low Middling, 16⅛c.@16¼c.; Good Ordinary, 15½c. Net receipts, 37 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,670 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 28,062 bales.

GALVESTON, May 6.—Cotton dull and irregular; Good Ordinary, 15½c.; Middling, 17¼c.; net receipts, 441 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,300 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 21,477 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 6.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 16⅞c. Net receipts, 93 bales; gross, 93 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,943 bales; sales, 765 bales; stock, 30,111 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16⅞c.; Low Middling, 16¼c.@16⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 15¾c. Net receipts, 142 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 14,234 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 6.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 17⅛c. Net receipts, 696 bales; gross, 740 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,206 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 2,300 bales; stock, 106,716 bales.

NORFOLK, May 6.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Low Middling, 16¼c. Net receipts, 514 bales; exports, coastwise, 64 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 6,191 bales.

BOSTON, May 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17⅞c.; gross receipts, 1,477 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 50 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 6,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, May 6.—Cotton [illegible] Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 82 bales; exports, coastwise, 222 bales; stock, 1,447 bales.

MEMPHIS, May 6.—Cotton quiet; low grades easier to buy; Low Middling, 16¼c.@16½c. Receipts, 214 bales; shipments, 2,646 bales; stock, 32,634 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 6—12:30 P. M.—American Securities—Small sales at unchanged prices.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three-months bills is 3 3-16 ₱ cent., which is 3-16 ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 31¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 67½c.

3:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93@93⅛, and for the account, 93⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 31½. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £160,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes 59f. 70c.

4 P. M.—Consols for money, 93@93⅛; for the account, 93¼. Erie Railway Shares, 31¾@32. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 62½c.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 31¾; do. Preferred, 51½.

LIVERPOOL, May 6—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady. Middling Uplands, 8¼d.@8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.@8½d. Sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped June and July, at 8⅜d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 8½d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,800 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped April, at 8⅜d.; do. do., shipped April and May, at 8⅜d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Beef, 92s. ₱ tierce for New Mess.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable May, at 8¼d.

Evening—Common Resin, 6s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 30s.@30s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, May 6.—Tallow, 38s. 6d.@38s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 11½d.@11¾d. ₱ gallon.

Evening—Linseed-oil, £28@£28 03s. ₱ tun.

FRANKFORT, May 6.—United States Bonds, 98¾ for the issue of 1862.

FINANCIAL.

M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO.,
BANKERS,
UNION BUILDING, NO. 52 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK.
The accounts and agency of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and private firms will receive careful attention.

JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT.
BONDS, DUE IN 1913.
The act which authorizes the issue of these Bonds states that all real and personal estate of the Mayor and Aldermen of Jersey City, and all real and personal estate within the limits of the city, shall in all courts and places be held liable to the payment of both principal and interest. For sale by
DANIEL A. MORAN,
NO. 40 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals addressed to Wm. H. Swift, Esq., at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 26 Sear's Building, Boston, will be received until FRIDAY, May 8, 1874, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.
The bids will be opened in Boston, on Saturday, May 9, 1874, and the accepted bids declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 P. M. of the 2d of May until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 20th of May.
ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1874.

10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA AND KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA STATE WARRANTS.
8 PER CENT. ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.
ARTHUR T. FITCH & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 8 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1874.
AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, held this day, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year by unanimous vote:
D. R. MANGAM, President,
T. W. SHANNON, First Vice President,
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
Mr. B. L. Solomon declining a re-election as First Vice President in consequence of his contemplated absence abroad. The following were elected as the Executive Committee:

B. L. Solomon,	N. J. Haines,
L. J. Phillips,	S. S. Constant,
J. R. Cecil,	E. C. Cowdin,
Geo. A. Fellows,	J. L. Melcher.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Trustees:

D. R. Mangam,	B. L. Solomon,	R. H. Berdell,
Norris Winslow,	B. F. Bancroft,	W. B. Shattuck,
S. H. Witherbee,	Wm. M. Evarts,	Thos. W. Shannon,
Geo. Buckham,	Thos. Cornell,	A. B. Darling,
Lewis J. Phillips,	Willard Ives,	Geo. A. Fellows,
Wm. F. Allen,	Jacob S. Carter,	Wm. S. Whitlock,
John L. Melcher,	John H. V. Arnold,	F. W. Haines,
N. J. Haines,	Dan'l S. Appleton,	Samuel Willets,
John R. Cecil,	Henry S. Terbell,	B. F. Beekman,
S. S. Constant,	Elliot C. Cowdin,	E. F. Knowlton.

J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL, RAILROAD & IRON COMPANY.—For sale—$137,000—Receivers' certificates, second series, dated 8th May, inst., payable one year from date, with ten per cent. interest; authorized by order of the United States Circuit Court for Eastern District of Michigan to reimburse expense of completing the canal.
Proposals for purchase of the above certificates will be received by the undersigned until the 18th May, inst., at noon, at his office, No. 90 Broadway, where the order of court may be seen and other particulars, if any, may be learned.
ISAAC H. KNOX, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, May 6, 1874.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY. Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.
Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater,
José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova,
John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall st., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 4th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 4th of May proximo.
ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND STATES DESIRING to consolidate their debts and to obtain funds on new loans, can make exceedingly favorable arrangements by addressing
FINANCIER,
Post Office Box No. 3,949, New-York.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of managers and for other business will be held at the office of the company No. 71 Broadway, on Tuesday, 12th of May next.
The polls will be open from 12 noon until 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 13. By order of the board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for fifteen Directors of said company, for the then ensuing year, and for two Inspectors of Election for 1875.
The transfer-books will be closed from May 2 to June 2, 1874.—Dated April 28, 1874.
JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, ROOMS NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 7, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and standing committees of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held at the Rooms of the Board, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 18th day of May inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 4, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the St. Joseph Lead Company, for the election of Trustees and such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, No. 152 Broadway, on THURSDAY, May 14, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M. HUGH N. CAMP, Secretary.

LOST—THREE NOTES TO MY OWN ORDER, payable at my office:
March 2, 1874, four months, $138 40.
March 2, 1874, eight months, $141 85.
March 2, 1874, twelve months, $144 70.
Said notes were lost in the mail on or about April 17 last, and payment has been stopped.
F. C. KEMPTON, No. 297½ Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-York.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock.
H. P. VAIL, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.
WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.
ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at the lowest market rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1874.
THE TREASURER AND CONTROLLER GENERAL OF SOUTH CAROLINA are in New-York for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the execution of the Funding Law passed at the last session of the Legislature of that State. They will be pleased to meet the bondholders of the State at their room, No. 5 Astor House, from 11 to 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of imparting any information that may be desired.
The interest on the bonds funded, due July 1, 1874, will be paid at the State Treasury, Columbia, S. C., and National Park Bank, New-York.

N. Y. and Oswego Midland Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.
Report and papers to sign are now ready at the office of ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York. Bondholders will please sign at once.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, May 4, 1874.
SEALED PROPOSALS, properly indorsed, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, P. M., FRIDAY, 15th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of
$250,000 Permanent Water Loan due 1904 and 1910.
$200,000 Assessment and Sewerage Bonds due 1877.
Proposals must state the price offered in addition to accrued interest.
The Controller reserves the right to reject bids not considered to the interest of the City.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS, DUE 1902,
FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer,
No. 119 Liberty st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

B. F. COOK,
NO. 2½ WALL ST.,
Buys and sells bonds and mortgages, negotiates loans on real estate and miscellaneous securities.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING French, German, Italian, as also music, would like a position for the Summer as companion to a lady traveling, or in a family to instruct misses; highest references. Address D., care Mr. Christern, No. 77 University place, New-York City.

AT BOOKHAM'S NEW OFFICE, NO. 309 4th av., near 23d st., a superior class of French, German, Swiss, and other female and male servants. Mr. Dorville, late Superintendent of Employment Company, assists in the management of the business. All invited to call.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and women, and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., conducted by American ladies.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (FORmerly with Bedell,) will be found a large selection of first-class servants, highly recommended, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

A GREAT NUMBER OF RELIABLE SERvants, French, English, German, for City or country, at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERMAN servants for all capacities constantly found at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st. Mrs. LOWE.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT, BRIGHT, active, Protestant young English girl as chamber-maid and waiting, or would take part of the washing; is industrious, willing, and obliging; not afraid of work; comes highly recommended from last place. Inquire at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY an English Protestant girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; very neat and orderly, and a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; no objection to the country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, speaking English, with good references, as chamber-maid and plain seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; is neat and willing; fond of children. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing or nursing; objection to the country. Call at No. 321 East 53d st.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and seamstress; three years' excellent reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 304 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO can come well recommended as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress, for the City. Apply for two days at No. 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 659 10th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELSH GIRL, AS chamber-maid; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 257 1st av., entrance on 15th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 308 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as first-class chamber-maid; excellent City reference. Call at No. 126 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 454 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO YOUNG women to do up-stairs work or take care of children. Apply at No. 408 East 19th st., chapel.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 46 West 19th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO GIRLS, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country; satisfactory references from last place. Call all day at No. 226 West 32d st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A CAREFUL, RELIABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, including baking and pastry; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, AND TO WASH AND IRON, OR HOUSE-work, City or Country—By a neat, tidy, competent English Protestant girl, with good reference. To be seen at the Agency, No. 69 6th av. No charge.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 East 30th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands meat, soups, poultry, game, jellies, creams; is a good baker; best City references; Newport preferred. Call at No. 314 East 39th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COOK IN A PRIvate family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to country; best City reference. Call at No. 454 3d av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS soup, pastry, game, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; best City reference. Call at No. 741 5th av., between 57th and 58th sts.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, TRUSTworthy woman; best City reference. Call or address [illegible]

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-experienced young woman, who understands her duties thoroughly in every branch; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; is an excellent washer and ironer; wages moderate in a good home; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMan, who understands her business in every branch; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, ice-creams, &c., in superior style; has no objection to the country; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, AS first-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; bones and lards; can furnish the very best of City reference. Inquire for A. T., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st, corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN CITY or country, by a Scotch Protestant woman, as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker, &c.; willing and obliging; understands the care of milk and butter. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH GIRL, with good reference; can cook, wash, and iron; a steady place for general house-work; makes bread; is a good washer and ironer; willing to go to the country; understands milk. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOMAN; best City recommendation for ability, sobriety, and honesty; willing and obliging; excellent cook; bone, lard, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, ice-creams, side dishes, &c.; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A COOK, WASHER AND ironer; also, three nurses, and chamber-maid, and waitress, with the best references. Apply at the Grand Central Employment Office, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN; OR FOR general house-work; City or country; is very neat, tidy and obliging; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER.—BY A SWEDISH young woman; is an excellent cook and thoroughly good at washing, ironing, &c.; City or country; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, intelligent, and economical servant; best references; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN AS cook; good bread and biscuit baker; has good City references; no objection to the country; can be seen to-day at No. 145 Hester st., between Bowery and Christie st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—OR AN EXcellent washer, ironer, &c., by a good, capable, willing young woman, with good references; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A first-class private family; understands her business perfectly; expert at all kinds of soups, game, desserts, &c.; is a good bread baker; best City reference. Call at No. 11 East 27th st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; can bone and lard, make all kinds of nice soups, jellies, ice-cream, &c.; is a good baker; has best City references from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A STEADY AND very competent first-class woman, with superior reference; understands meats, poultry, game, soups, pastry, and bread; is economical, willing, and obliging. To be seen at the agency, No. 69 6th av. No charge.

COOK.—IN THE CITY OR COUNTY, BY AN EXperienced woman, as cook; thoroughly understands her business; willing to assist with the washing. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 123 East 21st st., Gramercy Park.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 40 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COMpetent cook; understands meats, soups, pastry, &c.; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 415 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD, plain cook in a private boarding-house; understands all branches; will do coarse washing. Call at No. 349 West 25th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; good bread and biscuit baker; will assist with washing; City or country; good references. Call for two days at No. 404 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City references. Call at No. 118 East 11th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, TO COOK AND assist with washing in a small private family; five years' reference. Call for two days at 157 West 51st st.

COOK.—BY A VERY HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED German girl as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 93 Houston st., near Bowery.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO Swedish girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; either together or separately; are good workers; speak fair English; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COLORED HELP
Can be obtained to fill cooks', laundresses', chamber-maids', nurses', and waitermen's situations at Johnson's Private Agency, No. 153 West 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, the work of a few more ladies at her own house; would go out and fit; trims in the latest style. Call at No. 746 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A DRESS-MAKER THOROUGHly competent, wishes work in families by the day; terms moderate; first-class reference. Address D. B., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, IN A private family, as dress-maker and seamstress; can operate on different machines. Address No. 254 West 31st st.

FAMILIES REQUIRING HELP FOR ANY situation may provide themselves with the best of all nationalities, by applying in person or by written order at the FRENCH OFFICE, No. 68 West 37th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE MAN AND wife wish to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer months; best of reference given. Address T. R., Box No. 19 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant lady; has no objection to a position in hotel or club-house; has had good experience, and can furnish first-class references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW LADY (PROTESTant) would like to take charge of a gentleman's house during absence of the family in Europe or country; best reference. Call at or address No. 137 West 25th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMpetent person, English, with excellent references, as working housekeeper. Address B. R., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A WIDOW LADY FROM the South as housekeeper; is fond of children; will make herself generally useful; best references. Apply at No. 101 East 12th st., corner 4th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED RESPECtable American woman; would have no objections to the country; can give the best of recommendations. Address Elvira Cargill, Gravesend, Long Island.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE MAN AND wife with no family wish to take care of a gentleman's house during his absence in the country; seven years' reference. Address No. 248 West 41st st., one flight of stairs, back room.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT Swedish girl for general work, or to cook, wash, and iron; is a good cook and laundress; a steady place; will do her best; is very patient with small children; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL, Protestant, for general work, or do chamber-work and washing; is willing and obliging, strong, and able to work. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant married woman without children, a gentleman's house to take charge during the Summer; best City references. Call or address Mrs. Pearson, No. 608 East 17th st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.—A LADY DESIRES TO GET a situation for a married couple that have been in her family for seven years, to take care of private house for the Summer; now in country. Call before 3 o'clock at No. 124 East 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TIDY, USEFUL YOUNG girls; can do house-work nicely to suit; City or country; wages no object, only steady homes; have good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., near the drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 7 9th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work; is a good washer and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 226 West 32d st., in the store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY HIGHLY RECOMmended German girl to do general house-work. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st., near Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN with good references. Call at No. 1,327 3d av., near 76th st., fourth floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY ACCOMplished French maid; is an excellent hair-dresser, a first-rate dress-maker; can cut and fit and can trim most tastefully; best testimonials. Can be seen at Jacquin's French and German Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A very respectable French young woman; excellent seamstress; cut and fit, operate, dress-make, dress hair, and wait on a lady in the nicest manner; City or country; or will take a nurse's place; very best testimonials. Apply at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT, who speaks French and English fluently; good seamstress; can dress hair; lived long in England as maid; or to attend to children as well as to ladies; would go to the country or to Europe. Call at No. 239 East 26th st., care of Mrs. Makon.

LADY'S MAID.—ANY LADY DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation for a Protestant maid who is capable, obliging, and trustworthy, and a good hair-dresser, may hear of a permanent home by addressing a line to Mrs. A., Box No. 165 Post Office.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH woman, as maid and seamstress, or would travel with a family going to Europe for the Summer; good [illegible]

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH laundress, with three years' City reference, in a private family; can do all kinds ladies' fineries in best manner, and gentlemen's shirts, vests, &c., in superb style; willing to leave the City. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as a very superior laundress; understands all kinds of fine laundry work, French fluting, &c.; leaves her place on account of family going to Europe; is highly recommended. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as superior laundress; can do French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work; very best City testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who can do all sorts of fineries, fluting and fine washing; has the best of references from former employers. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS by a neat, steady, and very experienced girl, with satisfactory references; understands her business perfectly; prefers a private family. To be seen at No. 69 6th av., or address Laundress.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress; is thoroughly competent; understands French fluting and the getting up of fine muslins, and all first-class work. Apply at Servants' Institute, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands her business perfectly; first-class City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; also a first-class chamber-maid and waitress, and would like to go together. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; expert at all kinds of fine washing, fluting, &c.; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 118 East 11th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS SOlicits washing to do at her house; terms moderate; linens, &c., done; superior style. Call at No. 324 East 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS; SOlicits washing to do at her house; linens, &c., done in superior style. Mrs. J. W. Brown, 106 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; will assist with other work, if required; good City reference. Apply at No. 76 West 36th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant American woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 85 Greenwich av., corner of Bank st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GIRL AS LAUNDRESS IN A private family; no objection to the country. Call or address present employer, No. 349 East 55th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN with best of references, washing and ironing. Call at No. 422 East 16th st.

NURSE.—BY A SUPERIOR FRENCH WOMAN AND very experienced nurse for infants, invalids; she is a thoroughly competent nurse in every part; willing to make herself useful; very best City testimonials; country or City. Apply at Bookham's office, No. 309 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS NURSE and seamstress in a private family; operates on different machines; understands all kinds of plain sewing; no objections to the country; good City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 65 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman; is a good seamstress, and very fond of children; would like a place in a private family, in City or country, and would assist with the chamber-work; can furnish excellent reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP.
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

NURSE.—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT WOMAN AS infant's nurse, or to take care of grown children and do any other domestic duties required; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MIDDLE-AGED woman as nurse; competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; best references. Apply at No. 210 East 28th st., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; can take entire charge of an infant if required; best City reference. Call at No. 146 East 43d st., near Lexington av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; capable to take the entire charge of an infant; can give satisfactory reference as to capability. Call at No. 194 7th av., between 21st and 22d sts.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COMpetent nurse and seamstress, to go in the country, or to travel; can take charge of a baby. Call at No. 112 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY HIGHLY RECOMMENDED German girl, as nurse or chamber-maid; is willing and obliging; City or country. Call at No. 93 Houston st., near Bowery.

NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTable young girl; no objections to the country or to travel; good City reference. Call at No. 154 Franklin st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE and seamstress; works on sewing-machines; best City reference. Can be seen for two days in baker's store, No. 471 7th av., near 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; willing and obliging and fond of children. Call at No. 2 West 36th st., at present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT INVALID'S NURSE, of several years' experience; wishes a situation; or would wait on young children; best reference. Call at No. 101 East 12th st., corner 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, TO take care of children and do plain sewing; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 111 Christopher st., top floor, back.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; is competent; has first-class reference for over six years from last family. Call at No. 346 West 25th st., three stairs up, in front.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 513 9th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED young woman; over seven years' reference from her last place. Apply for two days at 25 West 9th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and to do sewing. Apply at No. 13 East 9th st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS NURSE TO children not under a year old. Call at No. 144 Varick st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT young Protestant Welsh girl as nurse and seamstress; is fond of children and can do plain sewing; is willing to make herself useful, and will go for moderate wages. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

SEAMSTRESS AND LIGHT HOUSE-WORK.—In the Eastern States, as seamstress, or to do any light work, by a young and experienced American girl; a good home rather than large wages wanted; good references. Address G. P., care Mrs. Stephenson, No. 236 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, AS SEAMstress and to take care of growing children, or as seamstress and chamber-maid. Call at No. 341 West 17th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for her seamstress, a German, with a family going to Europe for the Summer. Inquire at No. 14 West 10th st.

WAITRESS OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERman Protestant young woman; is an experienced waitress and an excellent seamstress, and would assist with the children if required; can furnish the very best of reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITRESS—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two Protestant girls, (sisters;) one as waitress, and the other as chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 76 2d av.

WAITRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for her waitress, whom she can thoroughly recommend as a first-class waitress or parlor-maid; City or country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 28 West 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references from former places; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress, or chamber-work and waiting in a small family; is willing and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as waitress in a private family; has excellent recommendations, and is thoroughly competent. Apply at Bedell's Agency, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; understands her duties perfectly; excellent reference. Call at No. 333 East 12th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; City or country; best City references from last place. Call at No. 145 East 22d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A NICE, PLAIN Christian family. Call at No. 271 Stanton st., near Columbia.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS TO TAKE CHARGE of a gentleman's place; is a good coachman and groom and vegetable gardener; can milk; willing to make himself generally useful; two years' best references. Address A. Y. X., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO VISIT EUROPE will execute any commissions intrusted to him with care and fidelity; best of references. Address C. P. S., No. 3 Jefferson st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent man as coachman and groom; can come well recommended by his last employer. Call at stable, No. 21 West 22d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—THOSE DEsiring an industrious young Englishman as coachman and gardener, good habits and references, address R. P., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN CITY OR country; thoroughly understands his business. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; four years' City references from last employer; will be found willing and obliging; no objections to the country. Address James, No. 321 East 24th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUrope wishes a situation for his coachman, who is first class in every respect; well acquainted with the City; is sober, industrious, and thorough, and I can feel confident in recommending him as such. Address D. D., No. 886 6th av.

COACHMAN—COOK.—IN COUNTRY, BY A REspectable man and wife; man is a good coachman and plain gardener; can milk or make himself otherwise useful; wife is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, or would do general house-work; no family. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF LONG experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom and good steady driver; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address L. or Coachman, No. 20 East 4th st., carriage repository.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman; understands his business perfectly; refers to J. B. Gates, Esq., No. 14 East 54th st. Call or address B. Johnston, Boulevard Stables, 50th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; CAN give best City reference from his present employers as to capability, honesty, and sobriety; leaving on account of the family going to Europe. Can be seen at, or address Coachman, No. 319 East 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD-SIZED YOUNG MAN; is a good, stylish City driver, with the best of City reference; will be found willing and obliging; has no objections to the country. Address S. B., Box No. 73 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, age twenty-eight years, no children, who is a good groom, and a very careful driver; either in City or country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOROUGH competent young Englishman with undeniable City references from his former and last employer; will be found willing and obliging; City or country. Address Coachman, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT children; is sober, honest, and obliging; understands his business perfectly, and is willing to make himself generally useful; highly recommended. Call on or address J. K., No. 46 West 51st st., present employer.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; has very small family; understands his business; thoroughly faithful, honest, sober, and industrious; willing and obliging; eight years' good reference. Address B., for two days, Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS COACHman or groom; understands his business thoroughly; can milk; willing and obliging; good references. Address J. M., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; IS A FIRST-class groom and driver; best of references for capability and trustworthiness; City or country. Call at No. 125 West 24th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; has the best reference from his last employers; City or country; is not afraid of work. Address J. S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young married Englishman; every way capable of taking charge of a first-class establishment; can come well recommended. Address Thomas, 40 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT coachman, with twelve years' references; City or country. Apply at the Grand Central Employment Office, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man, lately from the old country; in City or country. Address T. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; ONE who thoroughly understands his business; the best City reference. Call at or address No. 100 West 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF LONG EXperience; understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a careful City driver; would be found trustworthy and obliging; can give first-class City and country references. Can be seen at or address J. M., No. 485 Hicks st., Brooklyn, for one week.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE ENGLISHMAN; UNderstands his business thoroughly; good, careful driver; sober and obliging; best City reference given. Call on or address C., at Stilling's saddlery, 144 5th av.

FARMER, &c.—BY A MARRIED MAN, AGED thirty years, two children, who can do farm-work, care and drive horses, milk, take care cattle, do gardening, &c.; willing to make himself useful; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH farmer and kitchen gardener; perfectly understands his business, and care of cattle, in all its branches; wife good dairy woman, or laundress if required; good references given from present and previous employers. Address J. H. Mitchell, care of Messrs. Bowring & Archibald, No. 29 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THOroughly understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; will take care of horse if required; will make himself useful; five years' best City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, COACHMAN, &c.—BY A PROTestant man aged twenty-five years, who is a good plain gardner; also, can care and drive horses, milk, take care of cattle, mow lawns, repair roads, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, who understands his business in all its branches; wages no object; has twenty-five years' of recommendation from last employer. Address, for three days, A. H., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—UNDERSTANDS HIS PROFESSION in all its various branches, in hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, fruit, flowers, vegetables; understands landscaping on the old English plan; credentials first class. Address Practical Gardener, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO CHILdren, aged thirty, to take full charge of a gentleman's place; will be found capable, temperate, honest, and industrious; two years' best City reference from last place. Address Joseph K., No. 305 East 36th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, A North German; understands gardening and farming perfectly; grafting in all its branches, and taking care of horses. Call or address No. 14 Franklin st., near Centre, grocery store.

GARDENER, FARM HAND, &c.—BY A MAN aged thirty-five, who can do plain gardening and farm-work; also, milk, take care of cattle and horses, drive, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands the business thoroughly; greenhouses, vinery, &c.; first-class country and City references, which can be seen on application. Call or address for two days, J. T. C. Bridgeman, No. 878 Broadway, in care of Edward Lynch.

GROOM, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM and coachman; is thoroughly experienced in the care of horses and driving, and willing to make himself generally useful; has three years' reference from last employer. Address Box No. 1,098, New-York Post-Office.

HANDY MAN.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT, aged twenty eight years, who is a good carpenter; can also repair furniture, tools, implements, &c., paint, care and drive horses, put up rustic work, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

JANITOR.—BY AN EXPERIENCED JANITOR, ACcustomed to the care of French flats; best City reference. Address Janitor, Box No. 14 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

PORTER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as light porter; good City reference. Address John H. Wilson, No. 26 Christopher st., second floor.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A CHINAMAN: TO BE GENerally useful in various ways; is a thorough good waiter in hotel or private house; City or country any distance; has several years' reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, AS FIRST-class waiter for a private family; understands his business thoroughly; would take a place in a Summer hotel; can furnish the best of reference from last employer. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS MAN, AS WAITER; COMpetent in every particular; very best City reference from last employer; disengaged on account of family leaving for Europe. Can be seen at present place. T. Duvelus, No. 60 5th av.

WAITER—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A YOUNG man who thoroughly understands the business; is a Protestant; has the best of references. Address A. M., Box No. 36 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY-EFFICIENT French waiter, who understands his business thoroughly, and has unexceptionable City references; speaks English perfectly. Address W. D., No. 789 6th av., (locksmith's store.)

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED man as waiter, (Protestant;) City or country; has several years' excellent reference. Address G. M., Box No. 62 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, (speaks English;) is thoroughly efficient in every respect, and has unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family, who thoroughly understands his business; has very best City reference. Address E. S., Box No. 12 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER—COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH MAN as waiter, and a French woman as first-class cook, where a kitchen-maid is kept. Call or address E. D., care Mme. Golard, No. 525 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED man who understands the hotel and restaurant business; is also a good cook and confectioner; is willing to make himself useful in any part of the business; undoubted references as to ability, honesty, and sobriety. Address B. C., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

COOK WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; A Protestant woman who thoroughly understands good plain cooking. Address, with name, reference and terms, Post Office Box No. 1,033.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND chamber-maid, willing to go to the country. Apply at No. 37 East 23d st.

WANTED.—A COLORED WOMAN AS COOK; UNqualified recommendations required. Call before 12 noon, at No. 46 East 35th st.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av., [illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, May 6, A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of John N. Patterson, Esq., Referee, sold the following up-town building lots, each 25 by 99.11: Two lots on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 125 feet west of Sixth avenue, sold for $3,250 each to Miller, Stoutenburgh & Peckham, plaintiffs; one lot on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, north side, 375 feet west of Seventh avenue, sold to B. P. Fairchild for $2,850; one lot adjoining, sold to Miller, Stoutenburgh & Peckham, plaintiffs, for $2,800; one lot on West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, south side, 375 feet west of Seventh avenue, sold to same for $2,600, and one lot adjoining, sold to same for $2,700. The same auctioneer also offered at public auction the brick house and lot No. 176 Lexington avenue, west side, south of Thirty-first street, which was knocked down at $15,750, but not sold.

James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Wm. S. Reilley, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 20.7 by 100.5, on East Fifty-third street, south side, 372 feet east of Madison avenue, for $84,500, to Ellen M. Pike. Mr. Miller also sold, under a similar court order, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, one lot, 20 by half block, on East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, north side, 80 feet west of First avenue, for $2,620, to Louisa J. Tuzo. No other business was transacted.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine street, reports having sold at private contract, three lots, together in size, 75 by 102.2, on East Seventy-eighth street, north side, 205 feet east of Third avenue, for $18,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange are as follows:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, continuation sale of the property belonging to the estate of Dr. Valentine Mott, deceased, comprising sixty-nine valuable up-town building lots, as choice as any of those so successfully sold last week, together with water-fronts on the Hudson River, and a plot of ground, 63.9 by 104.10 by 39.1 by 117.3, on Montgomery street, Brooklyn, corner of Albany avenue. Also, public auction sale of a plot of four lots, together in size 100.11 by 100, on Tenth avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first street.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., public auction sale of four four-story brick double tenement houses, with two stores in each building, each 25 by 65, with lots 100.11 feet deep, on East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, south side, 150 feet west of First avenue. Also, similar sale of a four-story Nova Scotia stone front house, 20 by 50, with lot 99.11 feet deep, on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 80 feet west of the Seventh avenue Boulevard. Also, similar sale of a plot of land, 150 by 145.9, on Washington avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Seventieth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By Lespinasse & Friedman, public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick and brown-stone house, 24 by 48, with lot 73.10 feet deep, No. 364 West Twenty-third street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thos. Boese, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with plot 40 by 100.4, on West Forty-second street, north side, 260 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of a farm, containing twenty-eight acres of land, three buildings, &c., located at Sing Sing, Westchester County, one mile and a quarter from the Hudson River Railroad Depot, known as the "Miller farm."

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

2 lots, West 127th st., s.s., 125 ft. w. of 6th av., each 25x99.11, $3,250 each	$6,500
1 lot, West 127th st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x99.11	2,850
1 lot, West 127th st., n. s., adjoining above, same size	2,800
1 lot, West 128th st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x99.11	2,800
1 lot, West 128th st., s. s., adjoining above, same size	2,700

By James M. Miller.

1 four-story and basement stone-front house and lot, East 53d st., s. s., 27.2 ft. e. of Madison av., lot 20.7x100.5	$24,500
1 lot, East 123d st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x half block	2,020

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, May 5.

Ludlow st., w. s., 100 ft. w. of Hester st., 50x87.6 ..... $27,500
Same property 28,500
16th st., n. s., 275.2 ft. w. of 9th av., 24.11x92 28,000
21st st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100 20,500
24th st., Nos. 210 and 212, s.s., 147.8 ft. e. of 3d av., 47.9x98.9 27,000
27th st., s. s., 375.6 ft. e. of 9th av., 18.6x98.9 11,750
37th st., n. s., 94.8 ft. w. of 3d av., 14.8x80 20,000
38th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th av., 20.10x98.9 25,000
41st st., s. s., 85 ft. w. of 2d av., 16x100.5 15,250
79th st., s. s. of Madison av., 18x80 10,750
25th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th av., 75x102.2 49,500
113th st., s. s., 295 ft. e. of 1st av., 50x100.10 4,750
129th st., s. s., 360 ft. w. of 2d av., 15x99.11 16,000
167th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x100 3,750
Avenue A, e. s., 42.2 ft. n. of 74th st., 20x98.9 3,800
Madison av., e. s., 80 ft. s. of 79th st., 20x75 10,950
Bleecker av. and Lafayette st., s. e. corner, 119 x289x135.1x303, West Farms 15,600
2d av., n. e. corner 61st st., 100.5x100 45,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Forsyth st., Nos. 83 and 85, 10 years, per year $4,000
Monroe st., s. s., No. 225, 5 years, per year 400
Pearl st., No. 256, 5 years, per year 1,200
University place, No. 23, 3 years, per year 3,600
Avenue A, s. w. corner 19th st., 22x90, 21 years, per year 450
2d av., No. 1,105, 10 years, per year 1,200
3d av., No. 687, 3 years, per year 1,000
4th av., w. s., 20 ft. s. of 133d st., bakery, 5 years, per year 1,175

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO OR THREE VALUABLE PLOTS of land in Twenty-fourth Ward, New-York City, and in New-Jersey. Any of the following bonds will be taken in payment: Boston, Hartford and Erie, Kansas Pacific, Chesapeake and Ohio, or Oswego Midland. For particulars apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE.—A FINE BROWN-STONE HOUSE on Madison av. for a country place of twenty to fifty acres, or would exchange for a small house in New-York or Brooklyn, or will sell on reasonable terms. WM. GREE, Owner, Corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

NO. 20 EAST 55TH ST., TEN DOORS OUT OF the splendid "finished" new medium size stone dwelling for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RAPID TRANSIT, AND PLEASANT, TO

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Houses built to order. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 47 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 261 Broadway; Geo. McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent Union Land Co., 8 Broad st., Room 11; E. J. Love, 243 Hudson st.; J. T. Beekwith, No. 315 Greenwich st.

$50 MONTHLY WILL ENABLE YOU TO BUY AN elegant French roof dwelling, with thirteen rooms, in open depot, at Flushing, or pay $500 down and balance in five years. Why throw away money for rent when what you now pay will enable you to own your home? Ten churches, excellent schools, sewerage, gas, and water; 120 trains daily, fare eight cents. Call and examine photograph views at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, 3d av., corner 26th st.

FOR SALE AT LONG BRANCH—A DESIRable lot on Chelsea av., opposite the Sea-side Chapel, 100 feet front by 140 feet deep to United States hotel property; this location is near the sea, the railroad station and the principal hotels; will be sold low to close an estate. Address or apply to W. D. GLENN, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., the furnished Summer residence of the late J. Couper Lord, containing five acres of lawn and garden; place well laid out with abundance of shade, ornamental, and fruit trees; stable, hot-house, carriage and tee houses. Apply to HENRY TAYLOR, No. 4 Pine st.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE completely furnished, will be sold for less than $20,000, or leased for a term of years; water, furnace, gas; superior sea-bathing; two hours distant by rail. See photographs and particulars at office D. H. ANTHONY, No. 55 William, near Wall st.

FOR SALE—AT DUNDEE LAKE, PATERSON; house new; three-story Mansard, slate roof; all modern improvements; ground high and dry, overlooking the lake; at the station, with frequent trains, and low commutation; terms easy. H. WATKINS, No. 96 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

MOUNTAIN HOME.—SALE OR RENT; SOUTH Hillside; view forty miles; large spring, brook, grove, lawn, garden, fruit; twenty-five acres; ample dwelling; spring water introduced; tubs, furnace. Box No. 14, Somerville, N. J.

HOMES IN CONNECTICUT.—CHOICE FARMS and building lots, costing from $100 to $300.00; accessible by rail and water; descriptive catalogue free. Address MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, WELL-BUILT COUNTRY house, with barns and other out-buildings, and fifteen acres or more of land; one and three-quarter miles from depot; to be sold at a bargain at Cranford, N. J. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine st., N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE, SALE OR RENT, furnished and unfurnished. Also desirable property to exchange. I. H. GERLY, No. 39 Nassau st. Office hours, 1 to 3.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—HAMILTON & WALLIS offer full variety property for sale and rent, furnished or unfurnished. Offices opposite Orange Depot and No. 30 Pine st.

ELIZABETH.—CONVENIENT TO DEPOT; DElightful situation; modern house, nicely furnished; five rooms; moderate terms. Apply on Grove st., first house east of Broad.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NYACK, TO CLOSE OUT an estate, four acres of land with house; 240 feet river front. Inquire of D. J. BLAUVELT, Nyack, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION—OF A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT, formerly the residence of his Excellency, Gov. JOHN A. DIX.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
MONDAY, May 11, 1874, at 12 o'clock M.,
on the PREMISES,

under direction of Greta Nathan, Esq., Referee, that delightful country home, formerly the residence of Gov. John A. Dix, consisting of about 23 acres of choice land, with a spacious villa residence, stable, coach-house, boat-house, and other out-buildings, situated on the northerly part of North Manersing Island, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., having an extensive front on Long Island Sound and Port Chester Harbor. Splendid water view; land high; fine fishing and boating. The many attractions of this place, and its close proximity to this City, make it one of the most desirable residences in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms and particulars apply to the Referee, No. 251 Broadway, or to

MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 56 Wall st., New-York.

Maps at the auctioneer's, No. 87 Cedar st., New-York.

THE GREAT SALE OF THE ESTATE OF THE late Dr. Valentine Mott will be completed on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, under the direction of the undersigned and of ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, auctioneer.

This closing sale will embrace fifty of the most desirable lots in the property, including the whole front of 96th st. and the large lots on the Riverside Drive and Park.

And also the whole of the valuable water front.

And also two lots on Brooklyn property, corner of Albany av. and Montgomery st., forming the north-east corner thereof.

HENRY A. MOTT, Executor and Referee.
JOHN CHETWOOD, Executor and Referee.
JAMES McQUADE, Referee.

J. H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN WILL SELL on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story and basement brick and brown-stone house, NO. 364 WEST 23d ST.

Size, 24x48; lot, 73.10, more or less.

For further particulars apply to
AUCTIONEERS, NO. 3 PINE ST.

DINGEE, PORTER & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, MAY 7, 1874, at Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., the splendid residence of C. R. Thorn, Esq., on south side 127th st., near 7th av. Sale positive and without reservation.

DINGEE, PORTER & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT REAL ESTATE Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., the splendid residence of C. R. Thorn, Esq., on south side 127th st., near 7th av. Sale positive and without reservation.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE WILL sell on SECOND DAY, immediately after the sale of the Mott estate, four lots corner 105th av. and 121st st., "Morningside Park." See maps.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT $10 MONTHLY OR $200 DOWN AND BALance in three years, (suit yourself,) a Flushing Park lot; prices from $600 to $900, which include elegant shade trees, ornamental trees, stone sidewalks, excellent schools and church privileges, (10 churches,) fine boating and fishing, splendid drives; seven railroad depots; 120 trains daily, from 5 A. M. till 12:15 P. M.; fare, 8 cents. Take James Slip Ferry at foot Chambers st., or Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and go to HITCHCOCK'S Land office, opposite Main Street Depot, in Flushing, or call for map at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, on 3d av., corner 26th st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, NINE rooms; about three acres of land, with good barn; the residence of Peter J. Van Courtland, Esq., on the bay, opposite Higgins Island, Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., being midway between Bartow and Pelham Manor stations, on Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad; one hour from Fulton Ferry; a delightful spot; rent $400 per year. Apply to
LE COUNT & PINE, Real Estate Agents,
No. 136 Pearl st., New-York,
or Main st., New-Rochelle, N. Y.

ROSLYN, LONG ISLAND.—TO LET, ON REAsonable terms, to a good tenant, a commodious country residence, beautifully situated on Roslyn Bay, the lawn sloping to the water, with large old shade and fruit trees; all necessary outbuildings, including ice-house filled, and several acres of land; accessible to New-York by steam-boat and several railway trains daily; the landing within three and the depot ten minutes. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED, A LARGE MAnsion-house, with carriage-houses, &c., and about seven acres of land, with fine kitchen garden, great abundance of fruits, and flowers of all kinds, within five minutes' drive of the depot at Port Chester, and one hour from 42d st.; splendid view of the Sound; immediate possession; this is one of the very choicest residences on the Sound. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, No. 272 Bowery.

A SMALL PALATIAL RESIDENCE TO LET to a private family, elegantly and fully furnished, including plate, linen, silver, &c.; location first class, near 5th av. Will sell at a sacrifice on unusually liberal terms. Apply promptly. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th st.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY PLACE at Orange, N. J., to rent for the season or year. House and stable completely furnished; a suitable person willing to pay a fair price for first-class accommodations, can see the property and learn details by addressing LILLA, Box No. 112 Times Office.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, for the Summer or year, a fully furnished house, with one acre of ground attached; house has five bedrooms, parlor, library, and dining-room, gas, and water; five minutes' walk of ferry. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 261 Exchange place.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND IN PERfect order, the three-story and basement brown-stone house, 17x50, No. 147 East 55th st., near Lexington av. Rent $200 per month. Apply on premises from 12 to 6.

TO LET—AT WOODLAWN, HARLEM RAILROAD, 12 miles from 42d st. depot, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

A SUMMER HOME.—HALF A PLEASANT HOUSE, partly furnished, situated near depot at Darien, Conn., to let for six months, at $200. Use of grounds and garden. Address JAS. A. COLVIN, *Real Estate Record*, No. 345 Broadway.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, ATTRACTIVE, SPACIOUS residence; thoroughly furnished; bath-room, gas, laundry, furnace, coach-house, beautiful grounds; location unsurpassed; near depot. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.

FURNISHED—SMALL BROWN-STONE HOUSE IN 45th st., near 5th av.; elegantly and thoroughly furnished; rent, $200 per month. Address A. F., Post Office Box No. 771.

AT ORANGE, N. J., SIX ROOMS IN A PLEASant furnished house, with modern conveniences, to rent. Apply to L. F. HASKELL, No. 39 Nassau st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story and basement brown-stone house No. 37 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply at No. 25 East 48th st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOUR MONTHS from middle of June, near Young Men's Christian Association building. Address, with name, C., Post Office Box No. 3,699.

TO LET—NEAR 5TH AV., WEST 45TH ST.—A first-class four-story high-stoop house; commission allowed. No. 371 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO RENT IN BIBLE HOUSE—ASTOR PLACE, 3d and 4th avs., between 8th and 9th sts., store on Astor place, 42x18. Also, offices on second and third stories. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WILL TAKE conscientious care of any house that may be intrusted to them during the absence of the owner; highest testimonials given. Address L. Y., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE TO TAKE CHARGE OF FOR the Summer months by a man and his wife, and can be recommended by his present employer. Apply No. 24 West Washington place.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.

Large variety of rich and plain furniture, decorations, &c., which are being offered at extremely low prices.

Corner of Spring and Crosby sts., New-York.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE

No. 103 Fulton St.,

NEW-YORK.

BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.

FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at
B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER, WINE, and milk cooler; best food and ice keeper in the world; excellent for French flats; send for book; refrigerators repaired. A. M. LESLEY, 224 West 23d st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED WOODEN chairs, the same having been replaced by opera chairs. Inquire at P. T. Barnum's Roman Hippodrome—General Office.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 119 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are receiving by each and every steamer elegant NOVELTIES in

Carpets and Carpeting

and they are also offering at the following attractive prices:

FRENCH MOQUETTES, Paris quality, $3 50 per yard, recently $5.

ROYAL WILTONS, $2 75 and $3 per yard.

VELVETS, EXTRA QUALITY, new designs, $2 50 per yard.

5-FRAME BRUSSELS, best quality, at $1 75 per yard.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, choice designs, $1 25 per yard.

AMERICAN MOQUETTES, elegant designs, *finest quality, manufactured expressly to their order, only* $3 per yard.

INGRAIN, handsome patterns, only 70c. per yard.

TAPESTRY INGRAINS, $1 per yard.

3-PLY only $1 25 per yard.

And they also offer a large assortment of AXMINSTER, AUBUSSON, INDIAN, PERSIAN, and BERLIN;

CARPETS,

IN ONE PIECE, *at about one-half former prices.*

EXTRA HEAVY ENGLISH OIL-CLOTHS, NEW CHINA MATTING, MATS, RUGS, &c., at proportionately low prices.

They also offer an immense stock of

Housekeeping and House-furnishing Goods,

Comprising every description of goods necessary for Family or Hotel uses, at prices largely reduced.

A visit of inspection is respectfully requested.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., New-York, IMPORTED PATTERNS of all foreign FASHIONS. NEW designs for the COMING SEASON. CLOTH MODEL given with each pattern. Also, "SMITH'S INSTANT DRESS-ELEVATOR." Price, 75 cents. Beware of IMITATIONS, because they will not work or satisfy you. None genuine unless stamped WITH OUR NAME.

MATTINGS, MATTINGS, CARPETS, CARPETS. —Ingrain and Tapestry Brussels carpets cheap for cash. No. 371 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GRAND PIANO, CHOICE OIL-PAINTINGS, AND BRONZES AT AUCTION.
HUGH N. CAMP
Will sell at auction, on
THURSDAY, May 7, 1874,
At 11 o'clock A. M.,

At the late residence of Phillip Dater, deceased, all the elegant household furniture contained in said house, silver-ware, choice oil-paintings, and bronzes, &c., &c. House open for inspection May 6.

Catalogues at No. 106 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE.

Will be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, May 8, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Corporation yard, foot of Gansevoort street, North River, a quantity of marble, brown stone, second-hand carts, wagons, sleighs, and other articles, and, upon conclusion of the sale, similar articles, (also, a soda-water stand and railroad iron) will be sold at the yard, foot of Rivington street, East River. For full particulars see *City Record*; copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, (THURSday,) May 7, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store: Fresh Valencia and Palermo Oranges and Lemons, balance steamship Zorilla. Can be seen at Pier No. 46 North River.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1874.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, April 13, next.

A quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, viz: Small taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of April next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 31st inst.

All dividends unclaimed at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1874.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 11th instant. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

NOTICE.

The scrip coupon due May 1, 1874, on the gold scrip of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company, will be paid on presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, from and after that date. JOHN F. ELY,
Treasurer of Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 4, 1874.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERLY Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after June 1 proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York. The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 2d June.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
May 1, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE OF taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.

CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE FIRST MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed the Receiver of all the property, moneys, and effects of the First Manhattan Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Association of New-York, and that:

1. All persons having claims against such association are required by the sixth (6th) day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the undersigned, as Receiver of said association, at No. 31 Spruce street, in the City of New-York, to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Receiver and to pay the same.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said association are required to deliver the same to the said Receiver by the day above appointed.

3. All creditors of said association are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said Receiver by the sixth (6th) day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

4. All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of such association are required to present the same to said Receiver on the sixth (6th) day of June next, at his office, No. 31 Spruce street, in the City of New-York, in writing and in detail.

5. And a general meeting of the creditors of such association will be held on the sixth (6th) day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Receiver's office, No. 31 Spruce street, New-York City, where all demands for and against such association, and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted, as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1874.

GEORGE S. STUDWELL,
Receiver of the First Manhattan Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Association.
SAMUEL H. RANDALL, Attorney for George S. Studwell, Receiver, No. 239 Broadway, New-York City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A NEW MANUFACturing town has been located at Berkeley, Toms River, N. J. It has 1,000 acres of land, and improved water-power of 500 horse-power, with railroad and water communications with New-York and Philadelphia. Extraordinary inducements are offered manufacturers to locate at Berkeley, where a system will be inaugurated that will reconcile capital and labor, and effectually prevent strikes and lock-outs. Address S. H. SHREVE, President, Toms River, N. J., or Post Office Box No. 4,999, New-York City.

FOR SALE.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A BUSiness man with capital; the lease, good-will, and stock of the well-known located store for fine groceries and choice wines, teas, cigars, &c., of the late HUGH B. JACKSON, No. 182 5th av., between 22d and 23d sts. Apply to the executors at the store from 5 P. M. to 6:30 o'clock.

$5.000 TO $10,000—PARTNER WANTED—In a profitable business; a monopoly. R. E. FARNSWORTH, No. 133 Nassau st.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, AN OLD-ESTablished grocery store, stock, and fixtures; bargain for cash; three rooms in rear. 322 East 32d st.

WANTED—TO BUY A COUNTRY STORE WITHIN one hundred and fifty miles of New-York City. Address C. MAYER, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FRUIT STAND IN THE BASEMENT of No. 646 3d av.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND bridles, suitable for all purposes, at extremely low prices, also horse-blankets, linen sheets, lap robes, halters, whips, spurs, brushes, and everything in the horse-furnishing line, cheap for cash.

E. BARTLETT,
Harness Manufacturer and Importer,
Nos. 62 Warren st. and 21 and 23 College place.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF DARK BAY COACH horses; perfectly sound, gentle, and kind; eight and nine years old; near sixteen hands high; to be sold for want of use at owner's private stable, No. 152 West 18th st., near 7th av., for less than one-half of their cost price; call between 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ARMY WAGONS, CARTS, TENTS, BLANKETS, mule collars, harness, McClellan saddles, waterproof, wagon, truck and horse covers, shoes, clothing. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt st., near Greenwich.

A FINE CARRIAGE HARNESS MADE TO order, best City maker; cost $180; very cheap. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt st., near Greenwich.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 6 UNIVERSITY PLACE; suitable also for an office. Apply to A. & L. BESOS, No. 70 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BROWN MARES 15½ hands high; six years old, sound and kind. Apply at Briggs' stable, corner 7th av. and 42d st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN WEST 49th st., near 6th av., would take a gentleman or wife or two gentlemen, giving them two very nice rooms on third floor, with an elegant parlor if required, for a reasonable price. Address, with name, Box No. 2,793 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY—OWNING A HOUSE IN Brooklyn, near to ferries, in excellent neighborhood, have two rooms well furnished to let with board; house has all modern conveniences; is roomy and pleasant; family small. Address HOME COMFORTS, West-side *Times* Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

TWO NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURnished front rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family; house and location first-class. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

ROOM TO LET—IN A QUIET NEIGHBORHOOD in the Ninth Ward, to a middle-aged single gentleman, without board, a furnished back parlor. Address M. S., Box No. 186 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SECOND floor to rent in private family, 31st st., near 5th av., to two or more gentlemen, with or without board; very moderate for the Summer; references exchanged. Address D., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 13 WEST 26TH ST., OPPOSITE ST. James Hotel.—Furnished single room for gentlemen, without board; location most desirable; best references required and given.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS, NICELY furnished, with board, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives; unexceptionable references given and required. No. 17 West 37th st.

ONE BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY.—Two responsible parties desiring good board and pleasant rooms can find the same at No. 23 Lafayette place; references given and required.

BACK PARLOR WITH TWO EXTENSION Rooms, unfurnished, suitable for light housekeeping; hot and cold water, closets, and other conveniences. No. 40 West 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A PLEASANT SECOND FLOOR—FOUR CONnecting rooms; desirable for Summer; also, large pleasant rooms on third floor; table unexceptionable; references. No. 147 West 45th st.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN HAVING A GENteel house, would like two gentlemen to board; a refined and quiet home; location desirable, between 8th and 9th avs. Address G., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

AN UNUSUALLY COOL AND PLEASANT ROOM for two gentlemen, just vacated; good board and attendance, at No. 36 East 12th st., close to Broadway, west.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD, WITH well-furnished, sunny front rooms on second and third floors; hall room for gentleman; references. Terms moderate.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR, three rooms, bath, closets, &c.; private table or for gentlemen without board; also, single room without board.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.

Two large rooms, third floor, to rent, with board, to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; references.

LARGE ROOM, SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHed, to let to gentlemen only; references. No. 234 4th av., corner 19th st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, without board, to gentlemen only, at No. 36 Irving place, opposite the Westminster Hotel.

NO. 19 WEST 39TH ST.—TO LET WITH superior board, two rooms on second floor; references exchanged.

NO. 3 EAST 30TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—TO let—A handsomely-furnished second floor to two or three gentlemen, separately or together.

NO. 235 WEST 38TH ST.—MRS. PITKIN OFfers one large and three smaller suites of rooms, with first-class board, at Summer prices.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST.,
two doors from 5th av.
Rooms to let, with board, en suite or single.

A SUITE OF APARTMENTS WITH PRIVATE table, to let in a private house. Apply at No. 266 4th av., corner 21st st. Highest references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH Board.—Handsome room for two gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 255 4TH AV., NEAR 20TH ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with board or breakfast; references.

NO. 149 EAST 51ST ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—AT EAST HAMPTON, LONG ISLAND, N. Y., two cottages, (recently built,) each containing ten rooms, with lawn and garden surrounding same equal to twelve City lots; they are finely situated, commanding views of the ocean from three sides, and are within five minutes' walk of the beach; cottages adjoining are owned and will be occupied during the season by the best families of New-York and Brooklyn; for Summer residence the town is unsurpassed, having excellent society, to which are added the natural attractions of fine surf bathing, fishing, pleasant drives, and entire freedom from mosquitoes.

Will be sold on easy terms.

Apply or address
JOHN F. TALMAGE,
No. 109 Wall st., New York.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

BRESLIN, PURCELL & CO., Proprietors,
Will open June 1, at popular prices. $21 per week for June; $28 per week for July and August.
Rooms can be engaged at the Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, New-York City.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL

will be opened on June 4. Very reasonable terms offered to families. For particulars, address
EDWARD COZZENS.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in June; one of the best family resorts near New-York, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN Springs, N. J.—This is one of the most popular Summer resorts in the country; sc

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THE STOCK MARKET AND RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN TO BE LEASED TO ERIE—VIEWS OF A PROMINENT FINANCIER ON BUSINESS MATTERS—MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

The stock market is not yet rid of excitement, but the fluctuations in prices yesterday were not of such a character as to call for any extended notice. The opening prices did not vary much from the closing figures of the previous evening, but before the first board an effort was made to break prices, and it was partially successful. The bear movement was chiefly directed to Lake Shore, which fell from 81½ to 73¾. Other stocks declined from one-quarter to one per cent. Why an attack should have been made upon Lake Shore stock could not be ascertained. There seemed to be no reason for it, as the report which was presented to the stockholders yesterday, at Cleveland, Ohio, was far more favorable than the public expected. The capital stock of the company is $50,000,000, all issued. The bonded debt is $39,195,000, as against $24,971,000 in 1872. This increase of bonds is the issue known as sinking funds of 1882, which are provided for in the new second mortgage. In regard to the new second mortgage, the report says:

"It being soon ascertained that the issue of $6,000,000 bonds of 1882 was wholly inadequate to meet the pressing necessities of the road for construction and equipment, and also for the extinguishment of the large floating debt, your Board of Directors resolved upon providing for these purposes, and for the retirement of the $6,000,000 bonds of 1882, by a second general mortgage of $25,000,000, a copy of which is hereto appended.

None of these bonds were issued in 1873. They are seven per cent. bonds, both registered and coupon, interest payable June 1 and Dec. 1. Bonds mature Dec. 1, 1903.

The security is a second mortgage (first mortgage being $25,000,000) upon a road and equipment which earned, in 1873, more than $19,000,000.

It is expected that the issue of $12,000,000 of these bonds will retire the $6,000,000 "Bonds of 1882," and extinguish the floating debt. The balance of the $25,000,000 will be held in reserve for purposes of construction and equipment that will increase the earning capacity of the road, and will not be used except in case of the most urgent necessity."

The earnings for 1873 were $19,414,509 26; the operating expenses $13,746,598 54. After deducting interest on bonds, leases, and dividend on guaranteed stock—in all $2,654,560 57—there is left $3,613,350 15, out of which a dividend of $1,978,040, or four per cent., was paid Aug. 1, 1873. This left $1,035,310 15 applicable to a February dividend, which, however, was not declared, owing to the embarrassed condition of the company by reason of a large floating debt, incurred for construction and equipment during 1873 and previous years. The total amount expended for construction and equipment in 1873 was $2,349,959 84. Had this been provided for by sales of bonds, the February dividend could have been safely declared. During 1873 there was charged to operating expenses for cost of substituting steel for iron rails $578,909. This large excess of steel rails laid in 1873 over the amount laid in 1872 (seventy-nine miles) accounts for two and one-half of the four per cent. increase in operating expenses.

The report says: "We now have in the main track between Buffalo and Chicago 413 miles of steel rails, equal to 44 per cent. of both tracks. Of the road between Buffalo and Cleveland, 183 miles of double track—equal to 366 miles of single track—all is steel except eighty-eight miles of the single track. On the Cleveland and Toledo Division the steel rail amounts to forty-three miles, and between Toledo and Chicago, ninety-two miles."

The balance sheet shows an increase of about $5,500,000 of debt in 1873, but Commodore Vanderbilt says $400,000 of this amount was incurred in the last half of the year, and was for construction and equipment contracted for prior to July 1. The Commodore concludes his report to the shareholders as follows:

"When I accepted the position of President of the company, July 1, 1873, I found its financial affairs in an embarrassed condition by reason of a large floating debt which had been incurred for construction and equipment. This embarrassment was greatly increased by the panic which followed immediately. When, therefore, the time arrived for the declaration of the usual February dividend, it was deemed sound policy and for the best interest of the stockholders to pass it. At this time a more encouraging state of affairs exists. The floating debt has been largely reduced, and it is expected that it will be entirely extinguished within a short time."

In the afternoon the market recovered, and at the close the quotations were, on the whole, above the opening figures.

Erie is to be wedded to the Atlantic and Great Western. Negotiations to this end were going on all day yesterday between the officials of the respective lines, and were, in all probability, concluded last night. Mr. Watson proposed to Mr. McHenry to lease the Atlantic and Great Western on the usual conditions, paying thirty per cent. of the receipts to the Atlantic and Great Western. The latter wanted Erie to take the line subject to the payment of interest on the mortgage bonds, but this Mr. Watson declined to do. He would work the line on a percentage of the receipts, but on no other conditions. This percentage, Mr. Watson claimed, should not be less than seventy per cent., and if this were agreed to he would accept such an arrangement. The officials of the Atlantic and Great Western were satisfied to lease the line to Erie, but demanded thirty-five per cent. of the gross receipts, being five per cent. more than Mr. Watson offered. This was the condition of affairs yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Barlow said it was probable that matters would be finally arranged last night.

The full text of Mr. Sherman's substitute for the Currency bill was not received until too late to have any effect on financial matters. The brief telegram received early in the day was not considered explanatory enough. Some considered that Mr. Sherman's bill was really an inflation measure, notwithstanding the provision for the retirement of greenbacks until $300,000,000 should be reached. A prominent financier said yesterday that the present condition of business did not warrant a contraction of greenbacks, and he thought it would be better for Congress to let matters remain as they are until their next session, when steps could be taken toward a resumption of specie payments. Contraction just now would, he said, be very unwise, as business had got to recuperate before such a plan should be put in force. Congress should do nothing to disturb the confidence of the people. It should rather do something of an encouraging character or let matters remain as they were. The state of the gold market showed that the trade of the country was not improving. There was no demand for gold, no demand for exchange, and the Customs had fallen off. A contraction of greenbacks now would, he said, be taken by Wall street operators as an excuse for demanding high money rates, and greenbacks will demand a premium over national bank currency, which will induce parties to take them out of circulation, and when the time came to move the crops money would be scarce and another panic would be the inevitable result. One great thing which the country wanted was an increase of population, and the Government should, with this view, do all in its power to encourage emigration. With an increased population we would have lower wages and lower prices for all products, which would enable us to compete with other countries.

IMPORTERS' AND GROCERS' BOARD OF TRADE.

The Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade held their regular monthly meeting yesterday. Mr. Toneure, of the Committee on Piers, spoke strongly against the Gardner Warehouse and Railroad bill, and, on motion, it was resolved to prepare a memorial to the Governor, asking him to veto the bill. The Chairman, Mr. William A. Booth, said he had written to the Governor protesting against the measure. It was ordered that the Secretary obtain the names of the members who had supported the bill, so that they should not be forgotten when the proper time came. A committee of five was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The Chairman asked to be excused from serving another year, and asked the board to select a more active and a younger man for his position. The board, however, unanimously resolved to renominate Mr. Booth for the office of Chairman, and after transacting routine business the meeting adjourned.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE—A MEMBER EXPELLED AND ANOTHER SUSPENDED.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange met yesterday morning and considered the case of Sigismond Apfel, who recently absconded owing his creditors $50,000 or $60,000. It was charged that Mr. C. D. Carpenter, Apfel's broker, had guaranteed payment of certain sums for wheat purchased on Apfel's account, but that he afterward repudiated his guarantee. The case was fully considered, and the board, after hearing evidence on both sides, expelled Apfel and suspended Mr. Carpenter. Capt. Francis M. French, an honorary member of the Produce Exchange, and formerly President of the Produce Exchange Building Committee, died on Tuesday last, aged seventy-eight. The funeral will take place on Friday next at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 40 Clinton street, Brooklyn. Capt. Smith was also one of the Trustees of the American Seaman's Friend Society.

THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange have determined to open the Exchange at 10 A. M. and close it at 3 P. M., between the 15th of May and 15th of September. Messrs. W. G. James and R. Crenshaw, having made honorable settlements with all their creditors, have been reinstated into their rights and privileges as members of the Exchange.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The bill for a reform in the Revenue laws meets with approval. Importers would prefer a better bill, but they are satisfied that the changes proposed would be a great improvement on the present system.

T. S. Cardoso, State Treasurer of South Carolina, and S. L. Hoge, Comptroller General, are in this City for the purpose of making arrangements with the holders of bonds of South Carolina, issued between 1794 and 1869, and redeemable between 1870 and 1888, for the exchanging of such bonds for coupon bonds or certificates of stock equal to fifty per cent. of the face value.

Williams & Guion have put the British steam-ship Zorilla, 915 tons, on the Dublin line.

The Scotia, which sailed yesterday, took out 227 cabin passengers and $75,000 in specie.

A new joint tariff is announced on eastward first-class freights and specials, making an advance of from five to ten cents by rail and water.

At the annual election of the American Bank-note Company, held yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year: John E. Gavet, C. L. Van Zandt, A. G. Goodall, J. Dorsey Bald, Tracy R. Edson, Wm. Smillie, Geo. H. Stayner, Theo. H. Freeland, Neziah Wright. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees the following officers were elected: John E. Gavet, President; C. L. Van Zandt and Albert G. Goodall, Vice Presidents; Theo. H. Freeland, Secretary, and Geo. H. Stayner, Treasurer.

The Scotia took out yesterday 16,472 letters and forty-one bags of papers. The Westphalia brought 16,700 letters and four bags of papers, and the Metropolis 252 letters.

The Chamber of Commerce dinner comes off this evening. Wm. A. Dodge, Judge Davis, Mayor Havemeyer, and William M. Evarts will be among the speakers.

THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM CONTROLLER GREEN TO OTHER CITY OFFICIALS—ECONOMY IN THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS REQUESTED.

Controller Green has addressed the following circular to the departments and officers of the City Government:

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 6, 1874.

At a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, held on May 2, 1874, the following resolution was adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the Controller be requested to notify the departments and the officers of the City Government that the Board of Apportionment are, under the late laws authorizing a reapportionment of the moneys for the support of the government for 1874, about to make a new estimate and apportionment of said moneys, and to obtain such information from said departments as will enable this board to act intelligently on this subject.

The object of the passage of the laws above mentioned was to secure a reduction of taxation. To this end the earnest co-operation of all the departments and officers of the Government of the City is desired.

The estimate of expenditure for 1874, as made up last November, may be summarized as follows:

FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.		
For State taxes	$7,673,481 70	
For interest on debt	9,120,513 86	
For redemption of debt	1,795,202 10	
For Fourth avenue improvement	1,598,767 50	
For armories and drill-rooms	250,000 00	
For asylums, reformatories, and charitable institutions	689,295 00	—$21,127,260 16
FOR CURRENT EXPENSES OF MAINTAINING THE GOVERNMENT.		
For general expenses of the County	$1,160,928 33	
For department expenses, including Board of Education, salaries of District and Police Courts, and for printing and advertising, and also special contingencies and judgments	16,930,757 30	— 18,091,685 63
Total		$39,218,945 79

Thus showing that of all moneys to be raised by taxation for this year, more than fifty per cent. are for purposes other than the ordinary expenses of the maintenance of the City Government. The object of the revision of the estimate is to effect a reduction of these expenses for this year. The bills were introduced in the Legislature on the 10th of February, but were not passed until the day preceding the last day of the session. Every effort was made to secure action upon them, but they were detained in the committees. This delay will, of course, prevent the proportionate reduction of expenses for the four months of the year already passed, but every proper measure should now be taken to effect a material reduction for the remainder of the year. While the departmental expenses are already much reduced from what they were under the old system of things, yet room for much improvement and further reduction still remains; and in view of the necessity for such reduction, and to lessen the taxes, I request that you will thoroughly re-examine and revise the expenditures of your department (or office) and curtail every expense that can properly be dispensed with, whether for salaries or supplies. It will be necessary, accordingly, for each department to make and transmit to the Board of Apportionment a new revised estimate of its expenses for the year 1874. This estimate is to present in a separate item the expenses, including liabilities incurred, of the four months, January, February, March, and April. In this new estimate the name of each employe and the salary designated for him should be stated, except in such cases as teachers, policemen and firemen, mechanics, and laborers. Where a considerable number of persons perform similar duty, and receive one rate of compensation, the amount may be stated in one item. The object and purposes of each item of the new estimate should be clearly stated. By section 97 of chapter 335 of the laws of 1873, the Board of Apportionment has the power and authority to fix "the salaries of all officers paid from the City Treasury, whose offices now exist but are not embraced in any department," and also, by section 28 of the same act, power is conferred upon the board to revise "the number and duties of all officers and clerks, employes and subordinates in every deaprtment, except as otherwise specifically provided, with their respective salaries, whether now fixed by special laws or otherwise." The Consolidation act just passed will enable reductions to be made in the number and duties of various officers, thereby effecting a saving in the amount required to be appropriated for salaries. It is the intention of the board to provide adequate means to conduct the Government, but it is also its intention to reduce expenses to the lowest minimum practicable. Will you please have the estimates contemplated in the above circular completed and in the hands of the Board of Apportionment on or before the 15th inst. Respectfully,

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

BASE-BALL.

The first of the regular series of championship games between the Mutual and Baltimore Clubs was played on the Union Grounds yesterday, in the presence of about 1,000 persons. The game was closely contested, and a complete surprise to those who came prepared to see the home club have an easy "walk over." The Baltimores play an excellent fielding game, and, although not very heavy batters, found no great difficulty in the way of batting Matthews' pitching. The game was umpired by Mr. Dehlman, of the Atlantics, who displayed a commendable knowledge of the new rules. The following is the score:

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	BALTIMORE.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Higham, c.	1	2	4	0	Williams, c.	0	1	0	1
Nelson, s. s.	1	3	0	3	White, 3d b.	1	1	4	4
Patterson, 1st b.	1	2	7	0	Dean, c. f.	0	1	2	0
Carey, 2d b.	1	1	3	2	Gould, 1st b.	1	1	9	0
Hatfield, l. f.	3	3	4	0	Manning, 2d b.	0	0	0	1
Burdock, 3d b.	0	1	6	1	Brainerd, p.	1	1	0	3
Allison, r. f.	0	1	0	0	Bulaski, l. f.	2	2	5	0
Remsen, c. f.	0	1	3	0	Ryan, l. f.	0	1	7	0
Matthews, p.	1	1	0	1	Smith, s. s.	0	1	0	1
Total	8	15	27	7	Total	5	9	27	8

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutuals	0	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	1	—8
Baltimore	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	—5

Umpire—Mr. Dehlman, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and forty minutes.
Runs Earned—Mutual, 1; Baltimore, 0.

The Bostons yesterday defeated the Athletics by a score of 10 to 4 in a game in Boston.

The Hartfords defeated the Yale nine in New-Haven yesterday, by a score of 6 to 4. It was a very fine game.

BOARD OF REVISION AND CORRECTION.

A meeting of the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments was held at 3 o'clock P. M. at the Controller's office, yesterday. The Controller presented to the board the following assessment lists, which had been received from the Board of Assessors, and, on motion, the same were confirmed, viz.:

Thirty-fourth street, regulating and grading, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; Sixty-seventh street, regulating and grading between Third and Fourth avenues; basins, south-west corners of Elizabeth and Grand streets and Mott and Grand streets; Broome street, sewer between Mulberry and Mott streets; Fifty-fourth street, East River, extension of sewer; Fifty-ninth street, paving between First and Second avenues; Sixty-third street, paving between Lexington and Fourth avenues; Fifty-third street, flagging, Seventh avenue to Broadway.

The Controller also presented to the board copies of acts recently passed by the Legislature in relation to the collection and vacation of assessments, by which the tax-payers will be saved a large amount of money, which would otherwise have been diverted from the Treasury by vacation of assessments upon technical grounds.

PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.

The Public Health Association of New-York met at the rooms of the Medical Library and Journal Association, No. 107 East Twenty-eighth street, last night, to discuss the possibility of a connection between epidemic roseola and epizootic influenza. The subject was introduced by Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Smith, who read a paper on "The Recent Prevalence of Roseola in New-York. Is the Disease Contagious?" In this he related his experience in the treatment of twenty-one families, or forty-eight cases of roseola, and in speaking of the nature of the disease, said that it was very often mistaken for measles, when it is certainly a different disorder, as is proven by the fact that children, who have had the measles in the normal manner are as readily affected by the epidemic as those who have never had them. Of the forty-eight cases of roseola the doctor had treated, nineteen, at least, had had measles in the last year. During the month of March, when he was on duty in the Roman Catholic Foundling Asylum, in Sixty-eighth street, a very extensive epidemic of measles prevailed in the institution, affecting a large proportion of the children over one year of age. In the last of March and during April roseola followed, attacking about thirty of the children, many of whom were just recovering from the other epidemic. As in scarlet fever, very young infants and persons in and beyond the middle period of life seem to have nearly an immunity from it. Dr. Smith then showed that under his observation the disease had invariably been introduced into the families affected by the elder children who went to the public schools. Prof. Alexander F. Liantard, of the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons, next read a paper on "The Recent Epizootic Influenza Among Horses, commonly called Pink Eye." A short discussion followed.

THE SPRAGUE TRIAL.

SUMMING UP OF COUNSEL ON BOTH SIDES—THE CASE TO BE GIVEN TO THE JURY TO-DAY.

The closing scene in the trial of Cortland A. Sprague, Ex-City Treasurer of Brooklyn, charged with embezzling over $100,000 of the city funds, was entered upon before Judge Moore, in the Brooklyn Court of Sessions, yesterday. On the opening of court Mr. Van Cott, for the prosecution, stated that he abandoned seventy-four counts of the indictment, and only asked for conviction on fifteen counts, those referring to the Jefferson car stock, the Fulton Bank stock, the Willow street houses, the theatre property, and the Long Island Club loan. Mr. Francis Kernan then summed up for the defense in a forcible address, which lasted nearly four fours. He said that the question to be determined was whether Sprague was a felon, a thief, and an embezzler. A man might be censured for lack of vigilance, and not be dishonored; but when he was declared a thief every honest man became prejudiced against him. He contended that Sprague never conceived the thought of purloining the City money. Counsel then reviewed in detail the various transactions on which the fifteen counts charged against the defendant were framed. He showed that Sprague had no object in having the checks drawn in their own manner if he intended the money to be taken from the City funds, and that Rodman was the suspicious actor in the affair. He recalled the hesitancy and the prevarication exhibited by Rodman on the witness stand, and asked the jury to recollect that Rodman was a thief who had stolen, according to his own admission, $34,000 from the trust company, and that he had perjured himself on the witness stand by claiming that Sprague had offered him $50,000 to leave the City. He then referred to Rodman advancing the Central Bank $55,000, and claimed that Mr. Sprague's recognizing the transaction in the hope that Mr. E. S. Mills would make the deficiency good, was not criminal, though ill-advised. He would sooner say, "Go, and sin no more," than say, "The boy who steals a dollar from my till must go to prison." When Sprague came to New-York, he paid back out of his salary $16,000 in debts which he had contracted while in business in Pennsylvania. He asked the jury was this the act of a thief. Rodman was the thief, and the Trust Company was responsible for his acts. Mr. Kernan concluded by expressing his confident hope that in his distant home he would learn that the jury had acquitted Mr. Sprague, whom he not only regarded as a client, but valued as a friend.

After recess Mr. Van Cott summed up for the prosecution. He argued at length on the points of law raised by Ex-Judge Barnard on the previous day, and contended that under the law they were untenable. He then took up the history of the case, and argued from facts presented that Rodman in acting as he did did so by Sprague's directions. He showed that before Rodman came into connection with the case at all Sprague had applied $60,000 of the city funds to his own use, which he paid back secretly by driblets. Sprague claimed to have transferred $200,000 in securities to the Controller to cover up the deficiencies. The Controller testified that all Sprague's collaterals realized was a little over $7,000. This was not disinterested sacrifice. In these times, when corruption in public office was so widespread, the majesty of the law and welfare of the people should be amply protected. No sentimental feelings should be allowed to interfere with the duty of the hour, and, although the people did not countenance oppression, they demanded justice. He, as the representative of the people, demanded a verdict of guilty.

Justice Moore then said: "Gentlemen of the jury, I am completely at your service in reference to my charge. Do you prefer to have the case sent to you now, or do you think it more advisable to come to its consideration to-morrow, refreshed by rest?

The jury consulted together, and the foreman said: "Some of the jury want to go away and some want to stay. Judge, could you give an idea how long?" At this unusual request there was a roar of laughter all through the court-room, in which merriment Judge Moore heartily joined. The Judge said: "I have no idea how long I will occupy in charging you, and it is not necessary for me to inform you. I intend not to be limited in anything I may have to say. You can go until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning." The court was then adjourned.

THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the promoters of the National Horticultural Society of New-York was held last evening at De Garmo's Hall, corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street. Mr. C. E. Delmar, the Secretary, called the meeting to order and stated that the objects of the society were to cultivate a more general and extensive taste for horticulture and botany, and with a view to the organization of a first-class society. Circulars had been sent to all the leading florists in this City, Brooklyn and New-Jersey, calling for their co-operation; Boston, Philadelphia, and other large cities had similar societies, and why not New-York? There were, said the speaker, three Horticultural societies in London, and each gave annual exhibitions. The New-York society had made preparations for a National Prize Flower show to commence May 18, and be held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, West Fourteenth street. A sum of $3,000 had been subscribed by a number of gentlemen anxious to encourage Horticulture, and plants and exotics from some of the best private conservatories in the City and vicinity would be on exhibition. This show is open to all competitors, but the future annual exhibitions of the society will be for members only. It is expected that sufficient money will be raised to build a large horticultural hall by next September or October, and there is every likelihood that the building will be ready in time to hold a Fall exhibition. In this undertaking the professional florists are expected to give valuable aid. Mr. Delmar then read the resolution of the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms granting the use of the Twenty-second Regiment Armory for the forthcoming show. On motion Dr. J. B. Rich, of the American Institute, was called to the chair, when the meeting proceeded to elect permanent officers. The position of President was left vacant for the present as, it was stated, Mr. Peter Cooper would be likely to accept the office. The following officers were then elected:

First Vice President, Dr. J. B. Rich; second Vice President, Albert Weber; third Vice President, Morgan L. Harris; Secretary, C. E. Delmar; Treasurer, Robert Somerville; Governing Committee, Milo E. Wilson, Morgan C. Harris, C. E. Delmar, Albert Weber, John Outier, and C. D. Murphy.

A committee on by-laws and on membership was also appointed, and, after a vote of thanks had been passed to the chairman, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

DEPARTURE OF MME. NILSSON.

Mme. Nilsson-Rouzaud left for Europe yesterday, by the steamer Scotia, of the Cunard Line. The arrangements for her departure were conducted very quietly, and but few persons were aware of it outside or a small party of friends who were present to bid their adieus. Some of these accompanied her in carriages to the steamer. Mme. Rouzaud left the Clarendon Hotel at 7:30 o'clock, and the Scotia sailed at 9:15. In spite of the privacy of the arrangements, the distinguished singer did not get away without recognition, for her presence was known to many persons on the ferry-boat, and subsequently she was recognized in Grand street, Jersey City. When the party arrived at the steam-ship an officer from the Scotia was waiting to receive them, and on going on board they were received by Capt. Lott, who conducted them to the saloon. Before the vessel sailed Mme. Nilsson was visited by other friends, some of whom had been in waiting for her. The Scotia was escorted down the bay by the steam-tug Fletcher, which carried a number of her friends. A suite of four state rooms was reserved for Mme. Nilsson.

PRESENTMENT BY THE GRAND JURY.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, it was ascertained that the following document, the substance of which was published in THE TIMES some days ago, had been presented by the Grand Jury:

April 29, 1874.

The People against John Doe. After hearing and carefully considering the evidence in the case of the People against John Doe, which evidence is duly annexed, the Grand Jury would respectfully present the following summary of their views in the matter: They find that since the 1st of May, 1873, the dry goods bought by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction have been purchased in a manner at once wasteful, extravagant, leading directly to corruption, and which, in the interest of the reputation of the Commissioners, as well as of the City of New-York, should be at once reformed.

BENJAMIN H. DAY, Foreman.
FRANCIS ENDICOTT, Secretary.

THE HOBOKEN BANK DEFALCATION.

Frederick Klennen, the Hoboken bank defaulter, was arraigned in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday to plead to three indictments found against him. The first was found at the November term in 1873, and charged him with having, on Feb. 9, 1872, forged the name of William H. Schloss to an order for $1,135 32. The second indictment was for grand larceny, and was found at the May term in 1873. It charges that the prisoner, on April 9, 1873, abstracted $12,000 in United States notes and currency from the Hoboken Savings Bank. The third is for the embezzlement of $20,000 in United States bonds from the bank vaults, and was found at the last May term of court. Hon. Leon Abbett, counsel for Klennen, moved to quash the indictment for embezzlement, and Judge Hoffman announced that he would hear an argument on the motion next Saturday. Klennen pleaded not guilty to the three indictments.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Thomas O'Brien, a blind man, fell down the steps leading to a cellar in West Broadway yesterday and sustained serious injuries.

The taking of testimony in the Leslie will case was yesterday adjourned to Saturday, in consequence of the absence of counsel.

Prof. P. H. Vanderweyde will lecture before the Polytechnic Association this evening, on the "Artificial Production of Cold."

The steam-ship City of Lawrence has been completely overhauled and repainted, and will take her place on the Norwich line within a few days.

Philip H. Jonas, for many years an officer of the Supreme Court, but temporarily displaced during recent changes, was yesterday appointed an officer in the Court of Common Pleas.

The body of a male child was found in the North River, at the foot of Spring street, yesterday, by Officer Baird, and was taken to the Morgue. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

The members of the Vidette Club met last evening in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, and passed resolutions commending the action of President Grant in vetoing the Inflation bill.

The further investigation in the matter of the application of Philip and Florence Stiner on the estate of Deborah Stiner, was adjourned to Thursday, the 14th inst., in consequence of the illness of counsel.

Henry Baltic, of No. 250 East Sixty-fifth street, while descending the stairs, on Tuesday evening, missed his footing and fell to the bottom. He was killed instantly. Coroner Kessler will hold an inquest.

John Clark, one of the men implicated in the bonded warehouse robbery in Stone street, was released from the Tombs yesterday on $1,000 bail. Mr. Peter Sheridan, of No. 20 Second street, became his surety.

A man named Myor Bloodnect was taken before Justice Wandell, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, and committed for trial on a charge of stealing a silver watch from Julius Kessler, of Stapleton, Staten Island.

Yesterday morning a man named Robert Stephney, found the body of an unknown man floating in the East River, at the foot of Seventh street. The corpse was taken to the Morgue. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

Chas. Sleicht, aged twenty-three, a German farmer, of No. 613 East Ninth street, fell from the second floor of the new building at Forty-seventh street and Second avenue yesterday, and sustained serious injuries.

The decision of Judge Donohue in the case of the heirs of the late Herry E. Watson, to open the original judgment establishing title of the present owners to property in Harlem worth $100,000, was rendered on the 25th April adversely to the heirs.

John E. Risley obtained a judgment in the Superior Court, yesterday, for $6,610 23 against William H. Smith, for commissions in procuring a contract for the construction of a railroad, but which contract fell through by the fault of the defendant Smith.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Judge Lawrence administered to lawyers in general a caution to furnish the court with papers more legibly written than has been their custom. This, the Judge said, would insure more speedy decisions and more enduring eyesight of the Judges.

Thomas Donahue was before Justice Wandell, in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on a charge of stealing four barrels of refined sugar, worth $99, from John B. Winser, a sugar dealer at No. 58 Cortlandt street. Donahue denied the charge, but was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

Hon. Charles S. Spencer having been retained by the Corporation Counsel to defend the City in certain suits brought against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty to recover claims, yesterday resigned the position of Attorney to the Department of Docks, to which he had just been appointed.

On Tuesday evening, Mrs. Charles Bond, of No. 248 West Eighteenth street, went to a closet for a dose of cough syrup, which she wished to give her child. By mistake she took down the wrong bottle, and gave the child a dose of laudanum. During the night the child died. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

Peter Gowan, of No. 195 Sands street, Brooklyn, made an affidavit before Justice Wandell, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, in which he charged that a double-cased silver watch had been stolen from him in a panel-house by one Jane Brown, on the night of April 26 last. Justice Wandell ordered the woman to be committed.

Eugene M. Cameya, of the firm E. M. Cameya & Co., No. 52 Fifth avenue, was yesterday held to await the action of the Grand Jury by United States Commissioner Betts, on charges of having committed fraudulent bankruptcy and of having obtained goods from his creditors by representing himself as solvent, when he was insolvent.

Frank Nash, a cattle driver, hailing from Illinois, while afflicted with delirium tremens, attempted yesterday to drown himself in the Mott Haven Canal. He was rescued by two residents of the neighborhood and placed in charge of Roundsman Riley of the Thirty-third Precinct, and subsequently discharged by Justice Wheeler.

The Fire Department reports eighty-two fires during the month ending April 30, involving a loss of $71,175, on which there was an insurance of $398,800. The loss in buildings was $14,630, and in stock, $56,545. There was 15.85 per cent. more fires and 100.77 per cent. more damage in April, 1873, than during the corresponding portion of the present year.

At the annual meeting of "The Palette" the following gentlemen were elected members of the council: S. P. Avery, Geo. W. Butler, Jr., C. O. Fichl, Julius Gerson, Joe. Kepler, U. Kuntz, J. H. Lazarus, S. B. Mills, Charles N. Miller, and Julius Oehme. The following officers were also elected for the ensuing year: Chark Bell, President; Morris Ellinger, Secretary, and Max Hamburger, Treasurer.

The central organization of the German saloon-keepers held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, when the Executive Committee was instructed to confer with the Excise Commissioners in reference to fixing the license fee on beer for the ensuing year, with a view of obtaining, if possible, a reduction of the same. A special meeting is to be held in the course of next week for the purpose of receiving a report on the subject.

In the suit of Aaron F. Williams against Philip Tillinghast, already noticed in THE TIMES, in connection with the appointment of a Receiver of the Waterville Manufacturing Company, in which the parties were interested, a motion was made on behalf of plaintiff yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for the appointment of a new Receiver, plaintiff claiming that he had not been consulted in the appointment of the present Receiver.

David Tracy, who was recently arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Wandell for grand larceny, has been honorably discharged. He states that he was engaged on the 30th of April by James S. Sturges to move furniture from Forty-second street to No. 957 Fifth avenue, and that after moving five loads, and before unloading the last, he asked for his pay, and finding no member of the family present prepared to pay him, he took this load of furniture and deposited it in the basement of No. 692 Sixth avenue, for which action the warrant was granted.

BROOKLYN.

The statement of the Register of Arrears, for April, shows the total amount collected during that period to have been $172,716 96.

John McDevitt was committed for examination yesterday, by Justice Delmar, on a charge of attempting to set fire to the stables of Mr. Alfred Wallace, on Bond street.

Coroner Whitehill resumed the investigation into the cause of the Stockton street disaster yesterday, but after a brief session the inquest was adjourned until this evening.

The Kings County Inebriates' Home at present contain sixty patients, but arrangements are being made by which 200 can be afforded comfortable quarters. The annual election of Directors of the Home will take place on Wednesday, 13th inst.

Jeremiah Allen, of Warren street, near Hoyt, and Henry Keeder, of No. 830 Pacific street, were severely injured by the falling of an elevator in the wheelwright shop of Michael Molbera, Clermont Avenue, near Fulton street, yesterday morning.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of City Works, yesterday, a resolution was passed making a requisition for the issue of bonds of the City of Brooklyn, by the Mayor, Controller, and City Clerk, for $200,000, on account of the new storage reservoir.

Under Sheriff Daggett levied yesterday on seventy-one first mortgage bonds of the Long Island Club held by Mr. Michael Chauncey, Ex-Treasurer of that organization, to satisfy a balance of an original debt to the City of Brooklyn amounting to $8,699 08.

Mr. Henry Bergh has forwarded to Superintendent Folk several copies of the "act relating to animals," passed Feb. 11, 1874. The Superintendent embodied the provisions of the act in General Order No. 23, which he yesterday issued to the various Police Captains.

The Ross Street Presbyterian Church, in the Eastern District, which has been without a pastor for more than a year, has extended a call to Rev. William A. McGinley, of Gloversville, Fulton County, to become the pastor. It is expected that Mr. McGinley will accept the call.

A number of influential citizens called on the Mayor yesterday to ask relief from the assessments for repaving Atlantic avenue with the Guidet pavement between the railroad tracks. The Mayor said if the Governor signed the bill legalizing the assessment it would have to be paid.

A great deal of business has been transacted at the First District Internal Revenue Office, on Court street, during the past week. The receipts for taxes during the month of April were $357,354 93, as against $299,268 99 for the corresponding month of last year, an increase of nearly twenty per cent.

Mr. Winchester Britton moved, in the City Court, Special Term, yesterday, to make the complaint in the suit of Field against Kinsella more explicit, by stating the dates on which the offenses enumerated were committed. Ex-Judge Emott opposed the motion, and Judge Reynolds reserved his decision.

Mayor Hunter received a dispatch from the Secretary of State, yesterday afternoon, in which he was informed that fifty bills relative to Brooklyn were awaiting the Governor's signature, and requested to attend to them, either in person or by sending some one to represent him before the Governor. The Mayor, or some one to represent him, will start for Albany to-day.

LONG ISLAND.

The residence of a widow lady named Van Nostrand, at College Point, was entered by burglars on Tuesday night and robbed of a considerable amount of silverware, jewelry, clothing, &c., the jewelry being found in a trunk which was broken open. The Police were yesterday morning notified of the robbery, and Officer Schmidt, of Flushing, succeeded in overhauling the thieves with part of the plunder in their possession on board a railroad train at Woodside. They were on their way to New-York. They proved to be Benjamin Johnson and Charles Ryerson, of Fonteville. They were taken back to Flushing, arraigned before Justice Lawrence, and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A German named John Losger, who keeps a lager-beer saloon at College Point, was yesterday arrested and taken before Justice Lawrence, at Flushing, charged with shooting an Irishman named Michael Duffy. It appears that Duffy and some companions were out late on Saturday night, and stopped at Losger's place about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning to take a parting drink. While there some difficulty occurred, and Duffy and his party, as he alleges, were hustled out. Just as he reached the door, he received the contents of a gun near his right eye, the muzzle being so near that the powder burnt his face. The gun, which he swears was in Losger's hands at the time, was loaded only with powder and wad; otherwise death must have followed instantly. As it was, Duffy received a severe cut, and came near losing his eye. Losger, through an interpreter, pleaded not guilty, and, in order to give him time to produce witnesses, the case was adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, he to remain meantime in charge of an officer.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Supervisors and County Judge met again yesterday, and, after taking twenty-nine ballots, re-elected Mr. Isaac Marsh as Police Commissioner for Richmond County, his principal opponent, Mr. Henry Metcalf, withdrawing from the contest.

Mr. William B. Townsend still sits daily at the new Village Hall in Stapleton, acting as Police Justice, he not having yet received official notice of the abolishment of his office by the Legislature. Mr. Kassner, who is a Civil Justice, and was the assistant of Ex-Police Justice Garrett, is at present trying all the Police cases. Garrett has hired rooms in the same building with Mr. Townsend, and, still being a Civil Justice, expects to try Police cases when Mr. Townsend leaves, as the law requires that such cases shall go before the nearest Justice.

NEW-JERSEY.

The authorities of Lambertville have refused to grant liquor licenses.

The total receipts of the City of Hoboken last year for water rents were $102,218 78.

Stephen Van Riper's conservatory at Dundee Lake, near Patterson, was entered by thieves Tuesday night, who destroyed and carried away plants to the value of about $200.

Charles Harrison, the oldest and one of the wealthiest citizens of West Orange, died Tuesday night, at the age of eighty-eight years. Deceased was at one time a member of the Assembly.

The "Old Soldiers of New-Jersey" will hold a reunion in Paterson on Wednesday, July 22, under the auspices of Farragut Post No. 28, Grand Army of the Republic. Gov. Parker will be present and preside at the afternoon meeting in the opera-house.

County Physician Dodd reports 295 sudden deaths in Newark during the past year, of which 15 were suicides, 13 were caused by intemperance, 23 by railroad accidents, 29 by drowning, 4 by burning, 5 by manslaughter, and 1 by accidental poisoning.

The annual inspection of the Jersey City Police force took place yesterday afternoon at Bergen square. The men were inspected by President Marinos of the Police Board, President Drayton of the Fire Board, Chief Champrey, and Inspector Murphy.

Coroner Parslow last night continued the inquest in the case of Louise Mackey, who was recently drowned at the Communipaw Ferry, Jersey City. At 9 o'clock, the evidence being all in, the jury retired to deliberate. At midnight they had not agreed, and were locked up for the night.

A trotting horse, valued at $2,000, and a wagon and set of harness, were stolen from Henry Fredericks' stable, in Franklin, at an early hour yesterday morning, by a man named Frank Wolfensperger, who was in the employ of Fredericks. Shortly before noon the thief and stolen property were captured by Officer Bowe at the Jersey City Ferry, and Wolfensperger was subsequently taken to Newark, and committed to jail to await trial.

The particular Synod of New-Jersey, which is composed of delegates from about 115 churches, held a session Tuesday in the Second Reformed Church at Newark. Rev. J. P. Strong, of Belleville, was elected President; Rev. W. W. Holloway, Assessor, and Rev. Messrs. Pool, Brokaw, and Campbell Clerks. The exercises of the day were principally devotional, and the evening Rev. John Gardner, the retiring President, preached the synodical sermon.

A wild steer escaped from the abattoir yesterday morning, and for over three hours kept the residents of the upper part of Jersey City in a state of terror. An effort was made to induce him to go back to the abattoir, but to no purpose. He careered up and down almost every street between Second and Pavonia avenue, while crowds of frightened people ran into every conceivable retreat to avoid being trampled upon or gored to death. The animal was finally brought to bay in Hamilton Park place and killed.

On Tuesday afternoon two boys, named William McCarthy and Joseph Burke, aged respectively eleven and fourteen years, broke into an unoccupied house belonging to Wm. Carroll, on Magnolia avenue, Jersey City, and were engaged in ransacking it when they were discovered by Officer McGrath, of the Third Precinct. The officer entered the house, and was on the point of capturing the juvenile burglars when McCarthy jumped from the third-story window to the ground, a distance of about thirty feet. The officer looked out of the window, expecting that the boy was killed, but the young rascal picked himself up and scampered off unhurt. He was subsequently arrested, and both he and Burke were committed to the County Jail to await trial on a charge of breaking and entering.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.

Mr. Lindsay I. Howe, one of the Commissioners of Accounts, and his Assistant, Mr. J. H. Mooney, visited Blackwell's Island yesterday, with a view to commence an examination of the accounts of the Department of Charities and Correction. It is intended to examine all the books of the department, and to do this effectually the visit was made. The Commissioner is unable to state when the work will be completed.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Cattle dull; receipts, 4,500; declined 10c.; light sales of good to choice Steers, at $5 35@$5 85; Extra, $6; Stockers, $3 75@$4 50; shipments, 1,700. Hogs—Receipts, 18,000; market very quiet, and 10c. lower; prices range from $4 75@$6 for inferior to extra, mostly at $5 50@$5 75 for good to choice; shipments, 9,000. Sheep active and firm, at $6 50@$8 25 for common to choice, with a lot of extra sheared at $7 25. Receipts, 600.

THE HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, May 6.—Sugar—No. 12 Dutch Standard, 18@18½ reals ⅌ arrobe.

Exchange weak; on the United States, 60 days, Currency, 104@105 prem.; Short Sight do., 107 prem.; 60 days Gold, 128 prem.; Short Sight do., 131 prem.; on London, 159 prem.; on Paris, 130 prem.; Spanish Gold, 235@236.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 6.—Printing cloths steady and unchanged.

[Advertisement.]
Discard the ancient clumsy guard
Gainst sun and rain—'tis not too late;
The best of all, neat, light and strong,
Is Miller's tasty "Feather Weight."
MILLER, No. 355 6th av., corner of 22d st.
No. 1,125 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

[Advertisement.]
SUMMER HAS COME!—STYLES OF HATS for gentlemen now ready. KNOX, No. 212 Broadway.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Scotia, for Liverpool.—Miss Hushey, Miss F. J. Mead, Mrs. N. E. James, R. C. Burlage, Mr. Shaw, J. W. Aitkin, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Arnold and maid servant, Mr. and Mrs. C. Graydew, John Sloane, C. W. Kohlsaat, Mrs. Wolde and infant, Miss Jane Davies, Miss E. Arnold, Miss C. Arnold, B. F. Ward, Miss Leupp, M. A. Richards, T. B. Peterson, Chas. E. Wild, Frederick Link, Howard Peterson, Mrs. Brooks, Miss Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Sloane, Miss Sloane, Miss S. Shoemaker, Miss A. Shoemaker, Miss McCormick, Mr. C. Brooks, Col. Thos. E. Addis, Mr. H. Rothschild, Miss Morris and sister, Mr. and Mrs. S. Mortimer, Miss Watewaugh, Miss Ray, Mr. James Ray, Mr. Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Grant and three children, H. G. Wheeler, Mrs. R. A. Brown, Miss Brown, Miss Miller, Thomas R. Trowbridge, Clarence Deming, Thos. Bingham, Miss Clark, Miss A. Rumsey, Mr. Petruchio, Mr. Schuhoff, D. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. F. Mellor, Miss Rachael Sharp, Mr. Roussand, wife, and maid servant, S. J. Knowles and wife, Mr. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Mekham, T. S. Lusad, C. A. Gambrill and friend, Francis T. Walker and four daughters, Miss Barnes, T. W. Peters, Rev. J. McNaughton, Sidney Webster and wife, Hamilton F. Webster, Miss C. B. Arnold, Miss G. Arnold, John Morley, wife, and daughter, Mr. and Mr. F. J. King, Miss Found, Miss King, Fawcisco Lafeste, Duncan Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Maddox and two infants, Miss Hart, Wm. Clark, J. L. Lessner, S. R. Dorrance, Mr. Talbot, Robt. C. Winthrop, Mrs. Winthrop, Miss A. G. Thayer and maid, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hoffman, J. C. Childs, A. Gallatti, Geo. Redmond, H. S. Amson, Mr. Koch, Wm. F. Noe, H. King, Lytton Atheur, Capt. Atkinson, Mr. Beaufort, Julius Regenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Florence and maid, Hon. Wm. Wagner, W. H. Davis, C. H. Arnold, R. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wilson and two children, M. A. Shaffenburg, Thos. Fallow, Wm. Sulzbacher and son, James Woods, Jr., John Ferguson, E. E. Gardner, J. B. Kursheedt, Miss Ferguson, Miss McNabb, G. W. Bliss, J. B. Worrall, J. S. Fiske, Rev. H. H. D. Riggs, Mr. Neville, Mr. and Mrs. Ebenezer Butterick, Miss Butterick, Miss L. M. Bather, W. H. Macomber, E. A. Schoyer, G. W. Van Deusen, Mr. Leverich, Mr. Cooper, Miss H. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Hunt, Master Hunt, two children, man and maid servants, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Busk, Miss Laird, two boys, nurse and infant, W. Evarts, Jr., R. R. Hamilton, Dr. Robert Bartholow, Miss Paterson, Miss Lee, Lewis Rathbone, wife, and Miss Rathbone, Miss H. Nichols, R. F. Gregory, F. E. Sutton, W. P. Willis, H. R. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Schuyler and maid, J. Delonge, Mr. Garretson, Mr. Bannister, wife, child, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Austin, Mr. and Mrs. David F. Jamieson, Chas. Main and wife, S. A. Peters, S. H. Wilson, L. E. Kellogg, R. L. Paterson, Wm. Furniss and man servant, Thos. Hiller, J. O. Moller, H. F. Budge, J. A. Strickland, John Brien, James Thompson, E. Mansfield, Alton Angier, Porter Gilman, Thos. Homer, Thos. Hunt, A. Kaster.

In steam-ship Cornwall, for Bristol.—Dr. Dalgairns and wife, Miss Dalgairns, Miss Edith Dalgairns, Miss Madeline Dalgairns, Miss Elizabeth Dalgairns, Miss Florence Dalgairns, Mrs. C. G. Willsie, Rev. Charles Hoesey and wife, Miss Clara Scholler, Mrs. Walter E. Parfitt and two children, Rev. J. M. Benedict, J. C. Whale, C. R. Carliss, wife, and child, A. McKay, Thomas Baker, Rachel Sperry, John Farr, Thomas Swain.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—M. Abrams, Wm. H. Inman, wife, four children, and nurse, A. Hutchinson, T. V. Cashen, T. McMurray, H. B. Kirkland, Joseph Bauer, R. B. Hilliance, H. M. Morris, S. D. Nostrand, W. Kennedy, Wm. Ferguson, D. C. Ward and wife, John Bressnan, Charles French, Henry Meyers, John Carroll.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—A. Whitney, F. Richardson, W. E. Tobler, Mrs. Owens, Miss Munroe, Miss Chadbourn, Mrs. Bradbury, Miss Moore, Miss Green, Miss Tallman, Miss Smith, J. Crocker, Capt. White, M. Dilam, C. J. Aspinwall, A. Salmalir, W. Schalzoman, W. Foran, W. C. Kay and wife, Mr. Ward, wife, and servant, M. Bailey, G. Baldrick and wife, J. H. Behrnes, J. W. Buchanan, J. H. Heighton, P. Beriary, C. F. Babcock, wife, and daughter, D. Mehlen and wife, Mrs. Skidy, A. W. Temple, T. O'Neill, Miss Fairbanks, Mrs. Goeren and three children, Mr. Oak, Miss Dears, Mrs. M. Beaden, Mrs. Wasgatt, Mrs. McLeod, Miss Borols, Mrs. Pendleton, Miss Dorr, Wm. Moody, Miss Wood, M. Hengras and wife, W. H. Ellis, A. Woodbridge, Miss Dynn, Rev. J. McCarthy, J. Cowles, P. Loren, A. N. Titus, D. Cooper, J. Richardson, Miss Madden, J. L. Aldrich, L. Eckstein, A. Poussette, F. W. Haulltrain, W. Brush, J. L. Lewis, R. P. Jefferson, J. Barns, J. Mitchell, M. Cooney, P. Carley, G. A. Marrinen, G. L. Bradford, M. J. Calsen, M. Slater, H. Reilly, M. Lachman, J. Sein, T. Tichen, P. L. Schriefigan, wife and six children, A. W. Blanckenallet, W. G. Howland, F. Forsyth, D. Hobkins, A. Fexleaf and wife.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—Mrs. Deofila Arango and two children, Mrs. Mariana A. Asenio, Mrs. Richard D. Smith, Mrs. Juan H. Smith, three children and nurse, J. P. Thompson, H. Frank Robinson, James M. Raymond and son, Geo. F. McCredan, Thos. L. Maccabu, Alex. Urquhart, John Jenzon, Thos. A. Brooks, Alex. H. Wright, Mrs. Isabel Diaz De Piedra, three children and servant, Mrs. Asuncion Ponce De Leon, son and daughter, Aurelio Ramos y Espinosa, Mrs. Isabel Diaz De Cuni and child, Mrs. Maria Josefa Perez y Diaz, two children and servant, Mr. Pablo Llorach, Miss Christina Llorach y Gonzales and two sisters, Manuel J. Valera, Barnabe Maydagan, Mrs. Augustina Baron De Sedano, A. Ramos y Dominguez and two children, Jose J. Sarria, Luis Filipe y Gutierrez, Francisco Gutierrez, Pedro Camara, Joaquim Peon y Peon, Benito Aznar, Manuel Zapata, Alvara Peon De Bigil, Alfredo Peon, Jose M. Ponco, Juan Gamboa, Jose D. Escalante, Manuel Galera, Manuel Espinosa, Enrique Rodriguez, Jose Del Carmen, Fabela, Victor Gazel, Salomon Hass, Carl L. Uhrbach, Enrique Schultz.

In Steam-ship Westphalia, from Hamburg.—Theodore Weber, Adolph Goldschmidt, Mrs. Kasey and children, John Tapscott, Wm. B. Elliott, A. Davis, Minna Hewes, H. Waldeck, L. Schwarzschild, Minna Odis, Marie Ottmann, F. Armstrong, wife, two childen and servant; Amanda Zehroder, Gust. V. Guttenberg, and others in second cabin.

In steam-ship Metropolis, from Bermuda.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Field, Miss Susan A. Young, Miss E. J. Young, Mrs. Webb and daughter, C. J. H. Bassett, Wm. H. Conyers.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:51 | Sun sets.....7:02 | Moon rises.12:16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:46 | Gov. Island.12:35 | Hell Gate...1:57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........WEDNESDAY, May 6.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Gaelic, (Br.,) Parsell, London, R. J. Cortis; Italia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; City of San Antonio, Pennington, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Ga., R. Lowden; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Beverley, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ship R. Robinson, Smith, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Hilda, (Norw.,) Olsen, Havre, C. Tobias & Co.; Rebecca, (Aust.,) Cetcovich, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Archilla, Havener, Cadiz, Walsh, Field & Way; Elba, Peterson, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; A. Upmann, (Ger.,) Schwartz, Cork for orders; Funch, Edye & Co.; Slavia, (Aust.,) Freycovich, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Clarabell, Allen, Arroyo, J. V. Onatavia & Co.; Salem, (Swed.,) Ask, Stockholm, Funch, Edye & Co.; New-York, (Ital.,) Amadeo, Genoa, Funch, Edye & Co.; Flora Goodale, Goodale, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Schrs Jesse K. Clack, Ellwood, Conwayboro, S.C., Overton & Hawkins.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston May 2, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co. Had strong N. E. gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship Westphalia, (Ger.,) Stahl, Hamburg April 22, and Havre 25th, with mdse. and 849 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. April 26, lat. 49 47 N., lon. 9 15 W.; passed bark Lima, (Ger.,) hence for Bremen; same date, lat. 49 47 N., lon. 9 15 W., ship Zephyr, (of Boston,) bound W.; 28th, lat. 49 47 N., lon. 18 32 W., bark Kepler, (Ger.,) bound E.; same date, lat. 49 9 N., lon. 28 42 W., a Cunard steam-ship bound E.; May 1, lat. 44 54 N., lon. 45 14 W., passed three icebergs six miles off; same date, lat. 44 51 N., lon. 45 22 W., three icebergs nine miles off; same date, lat. 44 47 N., lon. 45 36 W., one iceberg nine miles off; same date, &c., one iceberg nine miles; lat. 44 35 N., lon. 46 19 W., two icebergs five miles off; same date, lat. 44 28 N., lon. 46 41 W., one iceberg one mile off.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Haines, New-Orleans April 28, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Morton, Havana May 1, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Deaken, Havana May 2, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexander & Sons.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah May 2, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Ida Lilly, (of Richmond, Me.,) Ottis, Rotterdam Feb. 10, via Savannah 17 ds., in ballast, to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. April 22, 50 miles S. E. of Hatteras, spoke schr. Marion, from Cuba, for Portland.

Ship Niagara, (of Glasgow,) McFarlane, London 55 ds., with mdse. to Henderson Bros.

Bark Laura, (Ger.,) Horn, Melbourne Feb. 3, with wool to D. G. Bacon.

Brig Elizabeth, Uerzan, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar to Wells & Philips.

Schr. Mary E. Staples, Godfrey, Sagua, 7 ds., with sugar to order—is bound to Portland.

Schr. Allie Bickmore, (of Boston,) Fountain, Cardenas, with sugar to Jules Sauzeau & Co.—vessel to B. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Anthony Hilly, Greenwood, Virginia.

Schr. Velmar, Look, St. George, N. B., 13 ds., with round timber to James Murray.

Schr. Albert Treat, Sawyer, Windsor, N. S., via Boggstown, 10 ds., with 200 tons plaster to C. W. Berteaux.

Schr. A. M. Acken, Davis, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. Applegate, Thompson, New-London.

Schr. Clara Woodhouse, Mount, Brazos Santiago, 16 ds., with hides and skins to Woodhouse & Rudd.

Schr. Eliza A. Scribner, (of Philadelphia,) Church, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to Gomes & Monjo.

Schr. Hannah Coomer, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) King, Port Antonio, Jam., 11 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglass. Left in port schr. B. F. Crocker, for Philadelphia in 6 ds.

Schr. Empire, Strout, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Emily Belle, Kelly, Dennis, with fish to order.

Schr. D. Ellis, Torry, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mary Shields, Waite, Gardiner, with lumber to E. J. Peters.

Schr. Olive, Avery, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Brunette, Haskell, Bangor, with lumber to Cole & Benson.

Schr. Huntress, Brown, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Hesperus, Conary, Bluehill, with stone to order.

Schr. Speedwell, Newman, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Burmah, Bunker, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Harry Percy, Percy, Gardiner, with ice to order.

Schr. Atalanta, Pierce, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Equal, Titus, Rockland, with lime for Flushing.

Schr. Carrie Jones, Nash, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. A. W. Ellis, Ferguson, Ellsworth, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Trade Wind, Brown, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. F. A. Pike, Patterson, Calais, with lumber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Argola, Wooster, Bangor, with lumber to Cole & Benson.

Schr. J. B. Knowles, Crowley, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Robin, Strout, Milbridge, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Silver Spray, Newman, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. R. S. Hodgdon, Pendleton, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Maria, Baker, Nantucket, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. George Moon, Beckwith, Nantucket, with fish to Geo. Moon.

Schr. Frank Nelson, Harris, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. Laurel, Keaney, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Thorndike, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Reindeer, Hunter, Providence.

Schr. John Warren, Magar, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Walters, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. W. D. Hilton, Weaver, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. P. M. Wheaton, Barrett, Providence.

Schr. Jas. Diverty, Carroll, Providence.

Schr. John Stockham, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. B. Hayes, Barlow, New-Bedford.

Schr. Louisa, Knox, New-Bedford.

Schr. Paragon, Darling, New-Bedford.

Schr. Urbana, Allen, New-Bedford.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. New-Zealand, French, Newport.

Schr. Fakir, Knowles, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alida, Eaton, Newport, for Port Johnson.

Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford.

Schr. J. Chaffee, Pelton, Hartford.

Schr. Kate J. Hoyt, Arnold, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Ellen Duffield, Raynor, New-Haven.

Schr. New Regulus, Hallock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. C. Burdett, Gray, New-Haven.

Schr. Connecticut, Shopshire, New-Haven.

Schr. Quickstep, Hughson, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. J. B. Norris, Claghorn, Boston.

Schr. Wm. B. Thomas, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Boston.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, White, Boston.

Schr. Watchful, Gill, Boston.

Schr. John Atwood, Manson, Provincetown.

Schr. Samuel Ricker, Ricker, Pawtucket.

Schr. A. B. Parker, Dean, Pawtucket, for Baltimore.

Schr. Peerless, Smith, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Velocipede, Carroll, Portsmouth.

Schr. Mayor Jones, Jones, Portsmouth.

Schr. Anna Leland, Smith, Frankfort.

Schr. J. C. Rodgers, Small, Bath, for Baltimore.

Schr. J. G. Fell, Nickerson, Somerset.

Schr. Judge Runyon, Lewis, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fred Brown, Wilson, Bristol.

Schr. Hydrangea, Davis, Hyannis, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. A. Sherwood, Sherwood, Gloucester.

Schr. Escort, Hawkins, Bridgeport.

Schr. Joseph, Wheeler, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Norwich, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Franklin, Wallace, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. H. Daley, Pierce, Norwich, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Onward, Gorham, Nantucket.

Schr. E. H. Williams, Russell, Nantucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. American Eagle, Shaw, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. B. Bleecker, York, Stonington, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. B. Lane, Lane, Gloucester.

Schr. Artist, Forrester, Somerset.

Schr. H. W. Miller, Newburyport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alice Scranton, Stewart, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Sunset—Wind moderate, S.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Scotia, for Liverpool; Cornwall, for Bristol, Eng.; City of San Antonio, for New-Orleans; Georgia, for Charleston; Huntsville, for Savannah; barks John Campbell, for Hamburg; Lorenz Hanson, for Larne; Morning Dew, for Malta; brig Teviot, for Liverpool, N. S.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., May 6.—Arr.: steamer Neptune, from New-York.

The steamer Olympus, from Liverpool, has not arrived as reported.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 6.—The schr. Alabama, from the Potomac River, with lumber, went ashore on Hampton Bar in a squall, and has bilged.

HAVANA, May 16, A. M.—Arr. steam-ship City of Merida, Timmerman, New-York.

LEWES, Del., May 6.—Brig Premier sld. for New-York this P. M. Arr. schr. C. C. Warren, from Baracoa, with fruit, for New-York.

Sld. schrs. John P. Kelsey, from Jacksonville, for New-York; J. A. Count, Philadelphia, for Providence; Julia C. Willitts, Brunswick, Ga., for Saybrook, Conn.; E. S. Wheeler, Philadelphia, for Boston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 6.—Sld. for the United States, Rex, Alma, Bretagne, Frank Marion, Falke, Smyrniote, Argosy, Johann Carl, and Sirius.

Arr. out from the United States on the 5th inst., Staffordshire, Lady Russell, David Brown, Sophia D., and Arvid.

Arr. out from the United States on the 6th inst., Hoffnung, Ceres, Brothers and Sisters, Antoinetta Accame, Lamek, Filomena, Prairie Bird, Salvatore, Emma D., and Barono Verangezzy.

Also arr. out from the United States, J. H. De Wolff.

QUEENSTOWN, May 6.—The National Line steam-ships Italy, Capt. Thompson, from New-York April 23, and Spain, Capt. Thompson, from New-York April 26, both for Liverpool, have arr. here, the former yesterday and the latter to-day.

DOVER, May 6.—The Nation Line steam-ship France, Capt. Thompson, from New-York April 22, for London, arr. here at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 6.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Main, Capt. Delimon, from New-York April 26, for Bremen, touched here this morning.

Richardson, Boynton & Co.,
Manufacturers, and dealers in
Boynton's "Brick and Portable Heating Furnaces,"
"ELEVATED" and "LOW OVEN" Ranges,
"NEW BALTIMORE" Fire-place Heaters,
COOKING and HEATING STOVES.
Send for Circulars—No. 234 Water st., N. Y

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents.

FOR THE BABY.—NOVELTY CARRIAGE: PERAMBULATORS, $8. Send for circular. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Brooks Brothers,
CLOTHIERS,
have removed from Union square to the NEW BUILDING in
BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,
and invite attention to their new and carefully-selected assortment of GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

READY ! ! READY ! !
THE LARGEST FRESH STOCK
OF
FINE CLOTHING!
Choice Variety of Spring Overcoats!
STRICTLY POPULAR PRICES.
DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY AND GRAND ST. BROADWAY AND WARREN ST.

OUR MAIL SERVICE.

THE RAILROADS AND THE POST OFFICE.

CONTROVERSY ABOUT COMPENSATION FOR MAIL SERVICE—CLAIMS OF THE RAILROAD COMPANIES REVIEWED—PRESIDENT HINCKLEY'S THREAT TO WITHDRAW THE POSTAL CARS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 3, 1874.

Mr. George S. Bangs, General Superintendent Railway Mail Service, has, under the instructions of the Postmaster General, prepared a letter in which is discussed the question of compensation to railroads for the transportation of the mails. This letter has recently been sent to Congress, as an official answer of the department in a recent open communication of Isaac Hinckley, Esq., President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. The principal features of this document are contained in the following summary. Postmaster General Creswell, in his letter of transmittal, says:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication, addressed to me by Isaac Hinckley, Esq., President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, under date of March 25, 1874, in relation to the postal-car service, wherein he complains that the compensation made for that service is inadequate, demands a large increase of the same, and notifies the department that, unless such increase shall be authorized by Congress, the postal-car service will be discontinued on his road.

I also herewith transmit a copy of a reply to the above-mentioned communication of Mr. Hinckley, addressed to me by Mr. George S. Bangs, Superintendent of Railway Mail Transportation, which presents a thorough and impartial investigation into the entire subject of railroad transportation, together with such conclusions and recommendations as he deems just and right. The conclusions to which Mr. Bangs arrives is, that in no event should the Government do more in the way of increasing compensation than to add fifty per cent. to the rates now established for the use of postal cars, and relieve railroad companies from the obligations to convey the mails from their several way-stations to post offices within eighty rods thereof, as now required by the regulations of the department.

It is my opinion that no greater increase of compensation should be made than that recommended by Mr. Bangs.

* * * * * * *

The policy of the Post Office Department is to grant any facilities for interchange of mail communication when the interests to be served are at all commensurate with the cost of serving; and in doing this it is not deemed unreasonable that the railroad companies should recognize the fact that the only object is to serve the public and give the greatest benefit at the least expense. Keeping in view this fact, and also the fact that there is no one who expects or desires these companies to perform this service at a loss, but for an equitable compensation, is it fair and just to compare the price to be paid for railway mail service with the price arbitrarily demanded of and received from the express companies, a business organized by private parties, merged into corporations, and protected both by special contracts and by enactments of law, with no other object than the advancement of their own private interests? As a matter of course, if there was not some advantage to the public in the establishment of express companies they would receive no patronage, but for all the advantages and benefits extended to their patrons the express companies exact a price that not only enables them to pay the railroad companies munificently, but permits them to retain in their own coffers a very handsome profit.

The right of railroad companies to charge express companies the maximum rates for the exclusive monopoly of the road, for all freight carried on fast or passenger trains, is not here denied; but remembering that the revenues of the Post Office Department fall far short of the actual expenses of maintaining itself, and that the organization of this department was intended as a blessing to the people and a fostering encouragement to all the requirements of business, it is denied that railroad companies have the right to exact for the postal-car service more than the minimum rates for the same class of service.

The demand of the railroads, as expressed by Mr. Hinckley, is thirty-nine cents per thirty-foot car, or 1.3 cents per linear foot of car or portion of car, per mile run.

In this communication it is proposed to examine into the real facts of the case in controversy, and—

1\. To investigate the actual cost of transporting a car, or a ton of mail, one mile, and to compare the actual cost with the compensation allowed railroads under the present law.

2\. To compare the cost of the mail service on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, and a few other railroads, with the compensation which these railroads receive for the same from the Post Office Department.

3\. To examine into the law governing the compensation of railroads for carrying mails, and endeavor to ascertain whether the grievances alleged do really exist, and, if so, to point out the manner in which the same should be corrected.

4\. To compare the English postal-car service upon the London and North-western Railroad, and the compensation of the same, with the postal-car service upon the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, and its compensation.

* * * * * * *

In this communication the deductions will be made from passenger-train service, for the reason that the "postal-car service" is performed entirely on passenger trains, and has no similarity to, or relations with, the freight-train service. No will freight traffic be introduced, unless it be to controvert the arguments that have been adduced to prove that the "postal-car service" is now being performed for less compensation than is received for freight-car service on slow trains.

It will be necessary to show from the annual reports of the various leading railroad companies, especially from the reports of those who were parties to the memorial of January, 1873: First, the actual cost of running a passenger train one mile; and, second, the average number of cars composing, or the average weight in tons of such passenger trains. From these an estimate can be made of the cost per car, or ton of car per mile.

When baggage, mail, or express matter is loaded in bulk, the capacity of a car weighing sixteen tons is, at a small estimate, ten tons, allowing necessary room for the proper handling of the same by the person in charge, or, in other words, to each ton of load there will be one and one-half tons dead weight of car.

The average length of cars weighing sixteen tons is about forty-two feet. Each ton of car, therefore, represents about 2.66 linear feet of car space, and upon this basis will these calculations be placed.

* * * * * * *

In discussions of particular roads, the cost deduced from their reports are used, but for general discussion it is necessary to establish an average between the highest and the lowest.

	Cents.
Boston and Albany Railroad, cost per ton of car per mile	1.7
New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroad, cost per ton of car per mile	1.489
New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, cost per ton of car per mile	1.2
Erie Railway, cost per ton of car per mile	1
Average cost per ton of car per mile	1.34

It is presumed that the mails are to be transported in baggage cars, as common freight or express matter, allowing no space except that which is necessary for the working of the baggage master in charge; and a comparison is made between the cost of performing this service and the compensation allowed under the laws of 1845 and of 1873 governing this matter. In making this estimate, it will be almost impracticable, and wholly unnecessary, to estimate the cost per net ton of load on the whole train, owing to the fact that a passenger weighing, perhaps, only 100 pounds, occupies as much space as a ton of freight. An estimate could be made of the relative number of express, mail, baggage, and passenger cars in each train, but there are no data upon which to base an estimate of the relative weights of baggage, express, or mail. Therefore, it is better, for the purpose of this communication to assume that a loaded baggage, express, or mail car is equal in weight to a loaded passenger car on all roads where the mail cars are lighter than the passenger cars. This is the case on all roads that were parties to the memorial of Janurry, 1873.

Allowing, therefore, one ton of load to every four lineal feet of car space, which on the above roads is equal to one ton of load to each one and one-half tons of car, the following results are obtained:

	Cents.
Average cost per ton of car per mile run	1.34
Cost per ton of load per mile equal to one and one-half tons of car	2.0
Under the provision of the law of 1873, for roads carrying a daily average of 200 pounds, the compensation per mile is	16.0
Cost of carrying 200 pounds, at two cents per ton per mile	0.2
Compensation above actual cost per mile	15.8
For roads carrying a daily average of 500 pounds the compensation per mile is	24.0
Cost of 500 pounds, at two cents per ton per mile	5.5
Compensation above actual cost per mile	23.5
For roads carrying a daily average of 1,000 pounds the compensation per mile is	31.9
Cost for 1,000 pounds, at two cents per ton per mile	1.0
Compensation above actual cost per mile	30.9

* * * * * * *

The following figures show the estimate for performing this service in bulk in baggage cars; compensation received had they performed this mail service in bulk in baggage cars:

	Cents.
It is shown above that the the average cost per car-ton per mile is	1.34
One and one-half tons of car to each ton of load would make each ton of load cost per mile	2
20,000 pounds, or ten tons, at two cents per ton, would cost per mile	20
The compensation at $350 per mile per year would be per mile	$1 11
Excess of compensation above cost per mile	91

Leaving a somewhat liberal margin for profit. It is to be presumed that some of the railroad managers, who desire to make handsome returns to their directors and stockholders, will be anxious that the system of carrying mail in bulk in baggage cars be made general.

* * * * * * *

Mr. Hinckley, in his letter of March 25, 1874, reproduced in his pamphlet entitled *Postal Cars or No Postal Cars*, makes the following assertions:

"But inasmuch as this company will suffer a much smaller loss annually in transporting the mails in baggage cars, without increase of compensation, than they will if they continue to furnish postal cars upon the basis of compensation fixed by the present law, our duty to our stockholders requires the withdrawal of these cars and the substitution therefor of the usual method of mail transportation."

By the "usual method" he means in bulk, in baggage cars.

As his road is probably as economically managed as the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, New-York Central Railroad, Erie Railway, and others, and as its natural advantages—close proximity to coal fields, comparatively level country, low grades, and straight line—give it some advantages over part if not all of those mentioned, it cannot cost above the average cost on those roads to carry a ton of load one mile. As it has already been shown that a ton of load in bulk can be transported over those roads with profit at two cents per car-ton, equaling three cents per ton of load, how much loss will he sustain by carrying the mail by the "usual method?"

The daily average of mails carried on his road is 17,000 pounds, or 8½ tons.

	Cents.
Which, at the above rate, would amount to, per mile per day	25.5
Allowing 338 working days, it would amount to, per mile per year	$86 19
The compensation per mile paid his road was	375 00
Excess of compensation per mile over cost and fair profit	$288 81

This is $288 81 above cost and profit, instead of a "much smaller loss annually." Is this "extortion on the part of the railroad company," or "imposition on the part of the Post Office Department?"

What must have been the profit if paid the same sum per mile in "the days of specie currency, low speeds, and one or two light mails per day, transported exclusively on baggage cars?"

Further, he says:

"You are aware the postal cars are very much more costly than ordinary express or freight cars, and in this respect closely approximate passenger cars. They are lighted and warmed at our cost, and run at a high rate of speed on passenger trains."

How nearly these postal cars approximate to passenger cars is best judged from the estimate of a master car-builder of forty years' experience, who placed the cost of the postal car on Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Road at from $2,500 to $2,800, and the passenger car at $6,000 to $7,000, more than double the cost of the postal car.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

Mr. Hinckley says: "Our mail pay falls short of the actual cost of this service by from $60,000 to $80,000 per annum."

In order that the practical workings of the present law regulating the compensation to railroads for carrying the mail may be shown, and as the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad has set forth its grievances more prominently than any other company, an analysis of the "postal service" upon this road will be made, comparing the service performed with its cost and compensation.

First to be ascertained is the cost per mile of running a passenger train.

From the report of this road for 1873 it will be found that the actual cost per mile for running passenger trains, after taking from expenses all that is strictly chargeable to the permanent investment account, is about $1 10; and this confirms the statement made above in regard to the natural advantages of the road as to cheapness of operating, as it bears close proportion to other roads of the same character. Though in this report no data are given upon which to base the number of cars in each train, yet taking the characteristics of the road into consideration, and examining the average number upon the same class of roads, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore being a trunk line, and the natural link between the North and South, it cannot average less than six, not taking into account the palace and sleeping cars, which form a prominent part of the trains upon this road. Therefore, taking six as the average number of cars, the following will be the result:

Cost per train per mile	$1 10
Number of cars in train	6
Cost per car per mile	18.3 cents

The capacity of these cars, at a low estimate, is ten tons. As the railroads claim that we do not consider the capacity of the car, we will take it upon the basis of length. These cars are from 46 to 49 feet long. On the basis we have established, 2.66 linear feet per car-ton, we have these cars averaging in weight eighteen tons. These cars with load will about equal in weight the passenger cars with load; therefore the cost of running each can be assumed to be equal.

Cost per car per mile run	18.3 cents
Cost per car per ton, equaling 2.66 feet linear space	1 cent

The weight of mail upon this road daily averages 17,248 pounds. Of this about 248 pounds are carried in baggage cars, 1,000 pounds in a daily line of route agents' cars, and 16,000 in a double daily line of railway post office cars, from 47 to 49 feet long, or 8,000 pounds to each line, or 4,000 pounds to each car run.

The route agent's apartments, 24 feet long, represent nine car-tons, on the basis of 2.66 linear feet to each.

Nine car-tons at one cent per ton	9 cents
One trip each way daily, costing per day per mile	18 cents
Per year, 313 working days, total cost per mile	$55 34
Railway post office cars, 47 to 49 feet long, costing per mile per day	18 cents
Double daily line, two trips each way daily, or four miles of car service to each mile of road	72 cents

There being one line daily, and one daily except Sunday, the average will be 338 working days per year.

Cost per mile per year	$243 36

In addition to these, there is a double daily route agent's line from Philadelphia, Penn., to Wilmington, Del., 28 per cent. of the whole length of the road.

These cars, each 24 feet long, costing per mile run	
Or per year, for the double line	9 cents $110 68
As they run 28 per cent. of the whole distance only, this $110 68 should be distributed over the whole length of the line. This would give per mile per year	30 99
Making the total actual cost of the mail service on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad per mile per annum	329 69
Compensation from the Government, under the law of March 3, 1873	441 06
Balance to profit under new law	$110 31
Compensation under the law of 1845	375 00
Balance to profit under old law	$56 31

The total yearly mileage of railway post office and route agents' cars, reduced to a standard length of fifty feet, which is slightly over the length of the postal car used, is 184,428 miles.

Compensation for mail service over the whole length of road	$44,200
Compensation per 50-foot car per mile run	24 cents
Cost per 50-foot car per mile run	18 cents
Excess of compensation over cost per mile run	6 cents

In 1873 the operating expenses of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad were sixty-four per cent. of the receipts.

The actual cost of the mail service is seventy-five per cent. of the receipts. If the compensation for postal cars was increased fifty per cent., making the pay of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company $480 per mile, it would reduce the cost of about sixty-four per cent. of the receipts, or the same as their other business.

But, under the present rates, how the mail pay can fall $60,000 to $80,000 short of actual cost is hard to be seen.

Now what would be Mr. Hinckley's profit if he should go back to the system of carrying mail in bulk in baggage cars?

The cost per car has been shown to be 18.3 cents, or about one cent per car-ton. Allowing the capacity to be only ten tons, we have the cost 1.8 cents per ton per mile.

17,248 pounds at that rate would cost per mile per day	
Per mile per year of 338 working days	15.52 cents $52 39
Compensation under the law of 1845	375 00
Profit over cost	$322 61

CONCLUSIONS.

The conclusions arrived at in this communication can be briefly summed up as follows:

That the law of March, 1873, allows adequate compensation to the railroads for the transportation of mail in the ordinary manner.

That the compensation for the additional space required by railway post offices under the present rates of compensation for postal cars upon lines which are furnishing the space asked for and required by the department is inadequate; therefore, the compensation for railway post office cars should be increased 50 per cent. above the rates now allowed, or that the present law governing the compensation should be entirely remodeled, so that the railroads shall be compensated according to space occupied, where the mail is transported in railway postal or route agents' cars, and according to weight when carried only in bulk in baggage cars.

That the mail service as performed by the railroad companies should be confined to the transportation of the same upon the cars, and the necessary handling of the same at the depots, and should not in any way include what is known as mail messenger, lateral or side service.

Compensation for Railway Post Office Cars under Present Law and under Proposed Increase of Fifty per Cent.

Length of Car.	Compensation under Law of March 3, 1873. Per Daily Line.	Compensation under Proposed Increase of 50 per Cent. Per Daily Line.
Forty feet	$25	$37 50
Forty-five feet	30	45 00
Fifty feet	40	60 00
Fifty-five and sixty feet	50	75 00

MR. HINCKLEY THREATENS TO THROW OFF THE POSTAL CARS.

Mr. Hinckley, referring to a recent Washington dispatch in THE TIMES, stated that he had never intimated that his road might throw off the postal cars. The subjoined extracts from his official correspondence with the Post Office Department, if they mean anything, must mean what the original dispatch to THE TIMES upon this subject said.

In a letter to Mr. Bangs, of date April 20, Mr. Hinckley says:

"If Congress indicates no desire to retain the postal cars, we shall ere long give you notice of their withdrawal. I would be glad to know how many days' notice you would wish."

In a letter to Mr. Bangs, dated April 25, Mr. Hinckley says:

"I am glad that you are looking into the matter of the postal-car service, and I hope that you will read the testimony and other documents printed by order of the House, marked H. Doc. 250.

Unless the Post Office Department obtain authority and means to pay for postal-car service, it is very certain that there will be none on this road. I shall be glad to have you tell me what is the shortest notice which will give you time to prepare to have the mails moved in the baggage cars, and I will conform to your views, if practicable."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600 Western Union.c.	70½	400 Rock Island	98
2500 do.	70¾	200 do. s3.	97¾
2200 do.	70⅝	200 do.	97⅞
200 do. c.	70⅝	500 do.	97⅞
1800 do.	70⅝	2100 Lake Shore	75½
2000 do.	70⅝	1000 do.	75⅝
50 do.	70½	600 do.	75⅝
24 do.	70⅞	1300 do.	75¼
2100 do.	71	100 do.	75⅛
100 do. c.	70⅝	100 do. b3.	75¼
400 do. c.	70⅝	400 do.	75
4000 do.	70½	400 do.	74⅞
1200 do.	70⅝	700 do.	74¾
200 do.	70⅝	600 do.	74⅝
1100 do. c.	70⅝	1000 do.	74½
300 do.	70½	200 do.	74⅜
900 do. s3.	70¼	500 do.	74⅝
300 do.	70¼	500 do. c.	74⅞
500 do.	70¼	100 do.	74⅝
600 N. Y. C. & Hud. s3.	97¾	200 do.	74½
100 do.	97⅝	100 Erie Railway	35
300 do.	97½	100 North-western	42⅝
100 do.	97⅝	500 do.	42⅝
100 do. s3.	97½	300 do.	42⅝
600 Pacific Mail	43½	200 do.	42½
200 do.	43⅝	100 do. s3.	42¼
200 do.	43½	100 do.	42½
300 do.	43⅝	300 do.	42¼
1800 do.	43½	100 North-western Pf.	60
200 do.	43½	300 Tol. & Wabash	39¼
700 do.	43⅜	200 do. c.	39¾
200 do.	43	100 do. s3.	39¾
10 do. b3.	43	300 St. Paul	33½
800 do. c.	43⅛	100 do.	33¾
600 do.	43	100 do.	33⅞
200 do.	43⅛	200 do.	33¾
100 do.	43⅜	100 do.	33⅝
400 do.	43⅜	200 do.	33⅝
600 do.	43⅜	600 do.	33⅜
400 do.	43⅜	100 do.	33½
100 Union Pacific	31⅞	100 do. b3.	33⅝
100 do.	31⅞	300 do.	33⅜
800 do.	31⅞	400 do.	33⅜
300 do.	31¾	100 do.	33⅛
300 do.	31¾	100 St. Paul Pf.	49¼
2400 do.	31½	105 N. J. Central	105½
300 do.	31½	500 Bos., H. & Erie	1⅜
200 do. s3.	31½	100 Han. & St. Jo. b3.	28⅝
300 do. s3.	31⅝	800 Ohio & Miss	24⅝
100 do.	31¼	200 do.	24⅛
300 do. c.	31¼	100 C., C. & I. C.	19⅝
200 do.	31	400 do. s3.	19⅝
200 do.	31⅛	100 do.	19⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1865	117⅞	$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1867	120
6,000 U. S. 5-20 R., 1865, N.	12.119	4,000 U. S. 5s, C., 1881	12.115
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, small	119⅜	11,500 U. S. 5-20 C., 1865, N.	119⅝
20,000 do.	12.120⅝		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 N. Y. St. B'y L., Coup.	107¾	8 Cl. & P. G'd. b. c.	88½
2,000 N.Y.St. 7s, B'y, Reg.	107¾	300 do.	88
7,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup.	64½	21 Stonington R.	125½
3,000 Tenn. 6s, new.	64⅝	300 H. & St.Jo.Pf. b. c.	33
1,000 Va. 6s, Con. c.	51	200 do.	32
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss.	93	300 L. S. & M. S. b. c.	74¼
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.	97½	100 do.	74⅜
1,000 C.&N.W.Int.B.	96	400 do.	74½
1,000 C. & N.W. Con.	88½	900 do.	74⅝
1,000 do.	89	500 do.	74⅝
1,000 C. & N.W. 1st.	101¼	900 do. b3.	74¾
11,000 C. & N.W. Con. Coup. Gold B.	84	300 do.	74½
5,000 do.	83⅞	300 do. c.	74½
5,000 do. s20.	83½	900 do. s3.	74⅜
3,000 Erie 2d.	99	500 do.	74¼
1,000 Erie 3d.	98	1700 do. c.	74¼
20,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.	95⅛	300 do.	74⅛
5,000 Mich. So. S. F.	101⅜	2400 do. c.	74⅛
1,000 do.	101¼	300 do.	74
1,000 Hud. R. 2d, S.F.	105½	400 do. s3.	74
4,000 do.	105	900 do.	73⅞
3,000 Cen. Pac. G B.	94¾	300 do.	73¾
2,000 Ohio & M. 2d.	73	do.	74
10,000 O. & M. Con.	89½	200 Union Pac. b. c.	31¼
7,000 Union Pac. 1st.	86	200 do.	31⅜
1,000 U. Pac. 7s, L.G.	80½	200 do. s3.	31⅛
3,000 Alt. & T.H. 1st.	100	300 do.	31½
2,000 A.&T.H. 2d, Pf.	88	200 do.	31⅝
2,000 Del. & H. Reg. Bds, '84	106	300 do.	31¾
5,000 W. U. Tel. 7s.	95½	400 do.	31½
5 Shoe & L. Bank	155	300 do.	31⅜
5 Amer. Ex. Bank	111	500 do.	31½
15 Fourth Nat. Bk.	106½	200 do.	31¼
10 Park Bank	142	200 do. s3.	31⅛
500 Consol. Coal	39	500 do. c.	31⅛
80 do.	39⅞	300 do.	31⅛
300 W. U. Tel. b. c.	70⅜	100 Chic. & N.W. b. c.	41⅝
1000 do. s3.	70¼	100 do.	41⅞
1700 do.	70⅛	100 do.	42⅛
300 do. c.	70⅛	300 do.	42
2900 do.	70	100 do.	42⅛
1700 do. c.	70	400 do.	42¼
100 do. b3.	70	150 do.	42
700 do.	70⅛	800 do.	41⅝
900 do.	70⅜	600 do.	41½
1100 do.	70¼	100 C. & N.W.Pf. b. c.	60
700 do.	70⅜	100 do.	59¾
2200 do.	70½	100 do.	59½
500 do.	70⅜	100 do. s3.	59¼
200 do. s3.	70¼	100 do.	59⅜
100 do. c.	70⅜	20 Del., L. & W.	106¾
500 do.	70¼	600 C., M. & St. P. b. c.	33
2200 do.	70⅛	500 do.	32¾
1200 do.	70	100 do.	32⅝
400 do. c.	70	200 do.	33
100 do. b3.	70	200 do.	32⅞
900 do.	69⅞	200 do.	33
200 do. s3.	69⅞	1100 do.	33¼
1100 do.	70	300 do.	33⅜
400 do.	70⅛	300 do.	33⅛
200 do.	70¼	200 do.	32¾
100 Amer. D. Tel. b. c.	49¾	500 do.	32⅝
5 American Ex.	62	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	49
5 Adams Ex.	99	100 do.	49
60 do.	98¾	700 C. & R. I. b. c. c.	97⅜
400 Pacific Mail b. c.	43⅛	100 do.	97½
500 do.	43	400 do.	97⅝
600 do.	42⅞	300 do.	97½
100 do. s60.	42½	500 do.	97⅜
100 do. b3.	43	400 do.	97⅛
300 do. b3.	43⅛	34 C., B. & Q. b. c.	102
300 do. c.	43⅛	100 Bos., H. & Erie	1⅜
200 do. s60.	42⅝	300 Tol. & W. b. c.	39⅛
200 do.	43⅛	200 do.	39⅜
100 do. b3.	43¼	200 do. s60.	39⅛
500 do.	43¼	500 do.	39½
500 do.	43⅛	200 do.	39⅜
300 do.	42⅞	400 do.	39¼
500 do.	42¾	200 Ohio & Miss. b. c.	24¾
200 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	97½	100 do.	24
100 do.	97⅝	100 do.	23⅞
200 do.	97¾	200 do.	23¾
200 do.	97½	200 do.	24⅛
400 Erie R. b. c.	34¾	100 do. s10.	23¾
		200 do.	23¾
		100 do.	23½
		500 do.	23¼
		100 do.	23⅛
		100 do. b3.	23⅜
		300 do.	23⅛
		400 C., C. & I. C. b. c.	19¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.	94¼	500 Union Pacific	31¼
2,000 C.,C.,C. & I. 1st.	99½	300 do.	31⅛
300 Pacific Mail	42½	1500 do.	31
200 do.	42⅝	100 do.	31⅛
100 do.	42½	300 do.	31½
800 do.	42⅝	500 do.	31¼
200 do.	42¼	1100 do.	31⅜
100 do.	42⅞	1200 do.	31½
100 do.	43	200 do. s3.	31⅜
300 do.	43⅛	200 do. b3.	31⅜
200 do.	43	100 do.	31¼
1000 do.	43¼	100 do.	31⅜
500 do.	43⅜	4800 do.	31½
400 do.		1500 do.	31⅝
600 Western Union	70½	1000 do.	31¾
400 do. c.	70¼	1300 do.	31⅞
3500 do.	70⅜	500 do.	32
100 do. b3.	70½	1000 do.	32⅛
300 do.	70½	200 do.	32¼
100 do. s3.	70⅜	2000 do.	32
600 do.	70⅜	1000 do.	31¾
300 do. b3.	70½	400 North-western	42⅛
600 do.	70½	100 do.	42¼
100 do. c.	70½	100 do. b3.	42⅜
400 do.	70⅝	200 do.	42
800 do.	70¾	200 do.	42⅛
900 do.	70⅞	200 do.	42¼
200 do. s3.	70⅞	200 North-west. Pref.	59¾
1300 do.	71	100 Rock Island	97⅝
1900 do.	71⅛	100 do.	97⅞
1100 do.	71¼	900 do.	97¾
100 N. Y. C. & H., s3.	97⅝	100 do.	97⅞
30 do.	98	200 do.	98
200 do.	97⅞	2900 St. Paul	33
500 do.	98	800 do.	33⅛
6 do.	98¼	300 do.	32¾
400 do.	98⅛	800 do.	32⅞
100 Han. & St. Jo.	28½	500 do.	33
100 do.	28⅜	100 do. b3.	33¼
100 do.	28¼	200 do.	33⅛
300 Lake Shore c.	74⅛	400 do.	33
100 do. b3.	74⅜	100 St. Paul Pref.	49⅛
200 do.	74⅝	100 do.	50
800 do.	74¼	8 N. Y. N. H. & H.	131
200 do. c.	74¼	100 Tol. & Wabash	39½
1100 do.	74½	100 do. c.	39⅝
100 do. s3.	74½	200 do.	39⅝
100 do. c.	74⅜	300 do.	39¼
300 do.	74⅝	200 Ohio & Miss.	23⅝
500 do. b3.	74¾	100 do.	23¾
2000 do.	74¾	300 do.	23⅝
300 do.	74⅝	100 do.	23¾
100 St. L. & Kan. C.	20⅛	200 do.	24
200 do.	20		
100 Consol. Coal	39⅛		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1867	120¼	$1,000 U.S.5-20C.,'68	119⅞
		5,000 U. S. 5's C.,'81	115

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, Old.	82½	400 Pac. Mail b. c.	43½
5,000 Tenn. 6s, New.	82½	100 do.	43¾
4,000 Tenn. 6s, O.x-c.	64½	200 do.	43½
1,000 N.Y.Cen.1st,C.	106	700 do.	43⅜
4,000 Un.Pac.10s,In.	86	500 do.	43½
4,000 Un.Pac.1st.b.c.	86	300 do.	43⅝
1,000 Gt.Wes.2d.b.c.	77½	500 do.	43½
5,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.	95¼	900 do.	43⅜
5,000 do.	95⅛	100 do.	43½
1,000 Canada So. 1st, coup on.	54½	500 Erie Railway.b. c.	34¾
10,000 C.,C.,C.&I.1st.	99½	14 C., Cin., C. & In.	64
4,000 N.Missouri 1st.	83½	600 Union Pacific.b.c.	31¾
20 Hanover Bank	103	900 do.	31⅞
25 Amer. Ex.	63	500 do.	31⅝
15 U. S. Ex. b.c.	67¾	1700 do.	31½
1000 N.Y.C.& Hud.b.c.	98	200 Chi.,M.&St.P.b.c.	33⅝
100 Harlem	127½	200 do.	33½
100 do. b.c.	127¼	100 do.	33¼
700 Wes. Un. b. c. b3.	71¼	100 Tol.,Wab.&W.b.c.	40
200 do.	71⅜	100 do.	39¾
100 do. s3.	71¼	400 Chi.&N.W.b.c.s3.	42¾
400 do. b3.	71⅜	1400 do.	43
2300 do.	71⅜	100 do.	42⅞
500 do.	71½	50 do.	42¾
1800 do.	71⅜	900 do.	43
7900 do.	71⅝	200 do.	43⅛
7700 do.	71½	100 do.	42⅞
500 do. s3.	71½	100 do. c.	42¼
600 do. c.	71⅜	500 Chi.& N.W.Pf.b.c.	61
100 do. s3.	71¼	300 Chi.& R. Is. b. c.	98
500 do. b3.	71¼	100 Ohio & Miss.b. c.	24¼
1700 do.	71⅜	200 do.	24½
200 do. b3.	71½	100 do.	24⅛
2700 do.	71¼	100 Ohio & Miss. Pf.	47½
400 do. c.	71¼	100 St. Louis & I. M.	33¼
600 do.	71⅜	300 do.	33½
200 do. s3.	71⅜	100 do. b. c.	33
900 do. b3.	71½	424 Morris & Essex	95
900 L. Sh. & M.So.b.c.	74¾	500 do. b. c.	95
1800 do.	74⅝	100 H. & St. Jo. b. c.	28¼
400 do.	74½	100 H. & St. Jo.Pf.b.c.	32
500 do.	74⅜	100 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	14
100 do.	74½	800 C., C. & I. C. b. c.	19¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100 Western Union	71½	200 Lake Shore	74⅝
200 do. b3.	71⅝	100 do.	74¾
1200 do.	71⅞	400 do. b3.	75
500 do.	71¾	700 do.	75
2000 do.	71⅞	1400 do.	75
4400 do.	72	1000 do.	75⅛
900 do. b3.	72	100 do.	75¼
500 do.	72⅛	100 do. b3.	75⅛
1500 do.	72¼	300 do. s3.	75
600 do. b3.	72⅜	100 do.	75
600 do. s3.	72⅛	500 do.	74⅞
[illegible] do.	72¼	1500 do.	74¾
[illegible] do.	72⅜	300 do. s3.	74⅝
[illegible] do.	72¼	[illegible] do.	74⅞
[illegible] do.	72⅛	400 Union Pacific	31¾
[illegible] do.	72	1500 do.	32
[illegible] do.	71⅞	1400 do.	32⅛
[illegible] do.	71⅞	1000 do. b3.	32⅛
[illegible] do. s3.	71⅞	1000 do.	32¼
		700 do.	32⅛

100 Western Union s3.	71⅞	300 Union Pacific	32
200 do. b3.	71⅝	800 do.	31⅞
2600 do.	71⅝	100 do. b3.	31⅞
1100 do.	71½	100 do.	31¾
1400 do.	71⅝	1300 do.	31⅝
2200 do.	71½	700 do.	31½
700 do.	71⅝	1200 do.	31⅜
10 American Ex.	63	3000 do.	31¼
200 Spring Mt. Coal	72	17 N. J. Central	105¾
300 do. b30.	73	100 Ohio & Miss.	24¼
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.	98⅛	700 do.	24½
100 do.	98	100 do.	24¼
200 Harlem	128	100 do. b3.	24¼
500 Pacific Mail	43⅝	100 do.	24⅛
300 do.	43¾	100 do.	24¼
100 do.	43⅞	100 Rock Island	98
200 do.	44	100 do.	98⅛
500 do.	44⅛	200 do.	98¼
700 do. b3.	44¼	100 do.	98½
1100 do.	44¼	500 do.	98¾
100 do.	44⅛	1200 do.	98⅝
100 do. s3.	44	100 do.	98⅜
200 do.	44	300 do.	98½
200 do. b3.	43⅞	100 do.	98⅜
200 do. s3.	43¾	200 do.	98
500 do.	43¾	900 do.	97¾
500 do.	43⅝	100 St. Paul	33⅝
300 do.	43½	700 do.	33⅞
200 do.	43⅝	100 do.	33¾
300 do.	43¾	100 do.	33½
400 Erie Railway b3.	34¾	100 do.	33¼
500 do.	34¾	300 do.	33½
100 Mich. Cen.	75	100 St. Paul Pref.	50
100 Del., L. & West.	106⅞	100 Tol. & Wab.	40⅛
230 do.	107	100 do.	40
500 North-western	42¾	100 do.	39⅞
100 do.	43	200 do.	39¾
400 do.	43⅜	5 St. Louis & I. M.	33
100 do.	43⅛	200 do.	33⅜
300 do.	43	50 do.	34
300 do.	42⅞	700 C., C. & I. C.	19¾
100 do.	42¾	100 do.	19½
200 do.	42⅞		

WEDNESDAY, May 6—P. M.

Sales of Gold were made as low as 112 ℘ cent. this morning. The price subsequently returned to 112⅛@112¼ ℘ cent. The speculation in the Gold Room is dull, but efforts are still made to keep the price above 112 ℘ cent., supposed by parties who recently purchased quite freely at 113@112⅞ ℘ cent. The calculation is that Gold Coin must yet go to adjust the Summer Exchanges, but how long the shipments are to be postponed by the present moderate trade demand for Exchange, seems to be wholly conjectural. The first May sales of the Treasury take place at noon to-morrow, to the extent of $1,500,000. Our own impression is, that on the incoming of a new Secretary of the Treasury, (the early resignation of Mr. Richardson being now anticipated,) the price of Gold is more likely to decline, even if there should be a moderate export demand, than to advance. Mr. Richardson has been in no condition of late, personal or official, to avail of, or give proper attention to, his large resources in Gold, or of the high credit of the New 5 ℘ cents of 1881, of which $187,000,000 remain unsold, both in the London and New-York markets. These Bonds are now worth 2½@3 ℘ cent. premium in Gold, making a difference of about 4¾ ℘ cent. in favor of the Government as compared with the 1½@2 ℘ cent. allowed, directly and indirectly, to the Syndicate of 1873.

In the Share speculation there is a better temper to-day, in the main, although the fight goes on as between the "great operators" of the Street, on particular Stocks like Western Telegraph and Lake Shore. The annual report of the latter, the first under the strong and able administration of Mr. C. Vanderbilt, President, and Mr. Amasa Stone, Vice President, was made public to-day, and the figures and statements deserve to be favorably construed. A summary will be found in another part of our paper. Singular to say, the Street inclination in the forenoon was to sell the Stock down, ostensibly upon the report, while on the other hand the Western Telegraph was in higher favor than yesterday, and other light-weight Western Road Stocks were also better. The regular Dividend Stocks of New-York Central and Rock Island show more steadiness. Against Rock Island, (not overabundant on the Street,) a special and somewhat venomous drive has been made in the last few days, on gossip prejudicial to the management, which has scarcely the dignity of a rumor, and which we know to be inconsistent with the increasing business and unembarrassed finances of the Company. The North-West reports a gross earning of $1,074,000 for April, against $1,034,000 last year, and for eleven months of the fiscal year of the Company $13,055,000, against $11,480,000 last year.

Closing Quotations—May 6.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	115¼	115
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118	117⅞
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120⅜	120¼
American Gold	112¼	112¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 88	$4 88
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97½	98
Chicago and Rock Island	97⅞	97¾
Pacific Mail	42⅝	43¾
St. Paul Common	32¾	33½
St. Paul Preferred	49	51
Western Union	70	71½
Union Pacific	31½	31¼
Lake Shore	74⅞	74⅞
Toledo and Wabash	39½	39½
Harlem	126	126
North-west	42¼	42⅞
North-west Preferred	59½	60¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	19½	19½
Delaware and Lackawanna	106½	106¾
Central New-Jersey	106	105½
Panama	105½	106½
Erie	34½	34⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	24⅜	24¼

The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day $456,000 Gold Interest and $26,000 Gold Principal of the Public Debt.

The following are the bidding rates for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81	119½	5-20 reg., '67	119½
6 ℘ cent. coup., '81	121¼	5-20 coup., '67	120⅛
5-20 reg., '62	114¾	5-20 reg., '68	119½
5-20 coup., '62	114¾	5-20 coup., '68	119⅞
5-20 reg., '64	116½	10-40 reg.	114⅞
5-20 coup., '64	116¾	10-40 coup.	114⅞
5-20 reg., '65	116½	5s reg., '81	115
5-20 coup., '65	117⅞	5s coup., '81	115
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	118⅞	6s cur., '95-9	116½
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	119⅜		

The following bids were made at the Exchange to-day for the State Stocks:

Connecticut 6s	104	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	20½
Georgia 6s	75	N. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	20½
Georgia 7s, gold bds.	76	N. C. 6s, N.C.R.J.&J.	43
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. 6s, N.C.R.A.&O.	35
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. R. c. off Jan: & July	28
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. R. c. off April & Oct.	28
Illinois War Loan	100	Ohio 6s, '86	105
Kentucky 6s	100	Rhode Island 6s	103
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	101	South Carolina 6s	20
Michigan 6s, '83	101	S. Car. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	16
Michigan 7s, '78	100	S. C. 6s, F. Act '66	15
Missouri 6s	94½	Tennessee 6s, old	82
Mo. 6s, H.& S.J.-iss.	92	Tenn. 6s, new bonds	82½
N. Y. B. B. Loan	107¾	Tenn. 6s, n. bds.ex.c.	64½
N. Y. C. B. Loan	107¾	Tenn. 6s, n.bds.new s.	64¾
N. Y. 6s, C. L. '74	110	Texas 10s, '76	86
N. Y. 6s, C. L. '75	110	Virginia 6s, old	30
N. Y. 6s, C. L. '77	110	Virginia 6s, n. bds.	25
N. Y. 6s, C. L. '78	110	Virginia 6s, Con.bds.	50⅞
N. Y. 5s, G. Loan '75	105		
N. Y. 5s, G. Loan '76	105		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 6.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101¾	102
City 6s, new	104	104½
Camden and Amboy	123	123½
Pennsylvania Central	100½	*100¾
Reading	113½	114
Lehigh Valley	60⅞	61
Catawissa Preferred	41	41½
Philadelphia and Erie	18	19
Northern Central	32½	33
Lehigh Navigation	88½	88¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	97	97¼

* Ex dividend, 5 ℘ cent.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A WALL ST. BANKING AND COMMISSION firm with a long established business, embracing commercial paper, wish to add $50,000 as special capital. Satisfactory references can be given. Address, with real name, CAPITA, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, May 6.—There continues to be a steady demand for all desirable grades of Wool, and prices remain quite steady for good lines of Fleeces, Superfine and Extra Pulled and Combing and Delaine Fleeces; the small stock of fine Fleeces now on hand giving a firm tone to prices, notwithstanding the unfavorable advices from the English sales. Even at the decline in that market there is no margin for shipment here, and before many weeks foreign Wool will have to compete with the New Clip of the West. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been at 52c.@58c., including choice lots of XX and above at 57c.@58c.; Michigan Fleeces at 50c.@53c., and Combing and Delaine Fleeces at 58c.@63c. In New Spring California very little has been done. Some choice lots are held as high as 40c., but this price is above the views of buyers. Quotations for New Spring are 30c.@38c., but no sales of importance. Fall California moves off slowly at 20c.@28c.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 6, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	41		
Cotton, bales	1,025	Pitch, bbls.	45
Copper, cakes	99	Resin, bbls.	523
Dried Fruit, pks.	9	Oil-cake, pks.	23
Eggs, bbls.	2,523	Beef, pks.	5
Flour, bbls.	7,490	Cut-meats, pks.	301
Wheat, bushels	108,140	Lard, pks.	1,189
Corn, bushels	58,700	Stearine, pks.	13
Oats, bushels	12,800	Butter, pks.	3,312
Malt, bushels	500	Cheese, pks.	1,535
Grass-seed, bags	234	Tallow, pks.	66
Flax-seed, bags	119	Pea-nuts, bags	156
Beans, bbls.	116	Rice, pks.	154
Peas, bushels	1,000	Starch, bxs.	2,515
Corn-meal, bbls.	200	Tobacco, hhds.	170
Hides, bales	8	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	940
Leather, sides	6,950	Whisky, bbls.	553
Moss, bales	24	Wool, bales	104

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the bark Hilda, for Havre—3,850 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 30 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 24 logs Walnut.

By the bark Rebecca, for Cork—43,291 bushels Corn.

By the brig Salem, for Stockholm—1,802 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Slavia, for Cork—24,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Hapman, for Cork—20,864 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Orchilla, for Cadiz—105,600 Staves.

By the brig New-York, for Genoa—9,250 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Alma, for Hamburg—5,502 bbls. Resin.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in moderate demand within the range of 33½c.@36c. for fair to very choice ℘ lb.

BRICKS—Have been attracting more attention within our range; supplies more liberal. We quote lots afloat thus: Pale, $3 75@$4 25; Jersey, $6@$6 50; Haverstraw Bay at $7 50@$8 75. Croton Fronts—Brown, $14@$15; Dark, $15@$16; Red, $16@$17; Philadelphia, $28 50@$30 50; Baltimore, $50@$58. And, delivered, thus: Pale at $5 75@$6 25; Jersey, $8@$8 50; Haverstraw Bay at $9 50@$10 75. Croton Fronts at $17@$18 for Brown; $18@$19 for Dark; $19@$20 for Red; Philadelphia at $33 50@$37 50 ℘ M.

CANDLES—Have been inactive, yet quoted steady, with Adamantine, 12 to 16 ounces, at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ℘ lb.

COAL—Has been comparatively slow of sale since our last, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18@$20; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Cumberland Soft at $6 75@$7, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ℘ ton.

COFFEE—Dull and nominally unchanged.

COTTON—A limited trade has been noted for early delivery on the basis of previous quotations; sales, 925 bales, including 701 bales to spinners, and 224 bales to speculators. The dealings for forward delivery have been on a moderate scale, at a reduction of 1-32c@1-16c. ℘ lb. from yesterday's closing figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,900 bales, (of which 3,000 bales were on last evening, and 9,900 bales to-day,) and 2,900 bales more, at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with May option, closing at 17 1-16c.; June, 17½c.@17 17-32c.; July, 17 29-32c.; August, 18 3-16c.; September, 17 81-32c.; October, 17 11-16c.; November, 17⅜c.; December, 17½c.@17 17-32c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,025 bales, including 330 bales from Norfolk, 364 bales from Charleston, and 331 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,336 bales, and thus far this week 16,385 bales, against 22,154 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 3,584,955 bales, against 3,280,680 bales the preceding season. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 30,695 bales; to the Continent, 13,475 bales. Stock in New-York, 133,351 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 378,860 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Good Ordinary	15⅝	15⅝	16	16
Strict Good Ordinary	16⅜	16½	16 11-16	16 11-16
Low Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Middling	17¾	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛
Good Middling	19	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜

EGGS—Have been in more demand, at rather stronger prices, within the range of 14c.@19c. for ordinary to very choice, with the main dealings at 15c.@16c. for fair to prime.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in quite limited request, and quoted a shade lower, closing dull. The export inquiry has been on a restricted scale. The sales since our last have been 9,100 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 25, chiefly at $4 75@$5; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 30@$6, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; inferior to very good Extra State, $6 25@$6 70, chiefly at $6 50; very good to very fancy do. and City Mill Extras at $6 70@$7 75; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $6 20@$6 65, mostly at $6 50@$6 60; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 25@$6 75; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 65@$7 75 ℘ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been quiet and weak in price. Sales have reported since our last of 800 bbls. in lots at from $6 35@$7 75 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 75@$10 75 for ordinary fancy to choice Family Extra, ℘ bbl. Canada Flour inactive within the nominal range of $6 75@$8 75 ℘ bbl....Rye Flour has been in moderate request at $4 80@$6 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 400 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$6 ℘ bbl....Corn-meal has been less active, at from $3 60@$4 35 for very inferior to choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4@$4 35 for fair to choice; $3 70@$4 for White do.; $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 65@$4 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 850 bbls., chiefly Brandywine and Western, within the range....Bag-meal has been in fair request, within the range of $1 58@$1 65 for Coarse; $1 70@$1 80 for Yellow, and $1 80@$1 85 for White, ℘ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at from $6 50@$7 75 ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower on more liberal offerings and a moderately active demand, mostly for export, the market closing heavily. Winter Wheat has been in fair request but rather less firm as to values. Sales have been reported of 135,000 bushels at $1 60@$1 63 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly $1 63 for prime Minnesota; $1 57@$1 58, mainly at $1 58, for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring; $1 51@$1 55 for fair to choice No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 53@@$1 54 for ordinary to very choice No. 2 Chicago do., chiefly at $1 52@$1 53 for fair to prime; $1 46@$1 62 for ungraded Spring; $1 35@$1 45 for inferior do.; $1 65 for Red Western; $1 70@$1 75 for White do. And for forward delivery, sales were made of 16,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, to arrive from the canal, at $1 52; 25,000 bushels do., May option, at $1 50, and 5,800 bushels Red Canada, (Winter,) in bond, to arrive from the canal, at $1 65 ℘ bushel....Corn has been less active and at the close rather easier in price. The export inquiry has been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 94,000 bushels at 83c.@87c. for ordinary to choice new Mixed Western, closing at about 86c.@86½c. for the best samples, 86c.@87c. for good to prime old do., and 86c. for White do....Rye quoted about steady, with sales reported of 7,000 bushels State within the range of $1 10@$1 12 ℘ bushel....Barley and Malt nominally unaltered....Oats have been in unusually brisk demand at a further improvement in prices, closing strong. Sales have been reported of 150,000 bushels at 65½c.@68c. for mixed Western, mainly at 65½c., in store, and 67c.@67½c., afloat; 67c.@68½c. for White do., chiefly at 68c.@68½c. for prime; and 70c. for Extra do. And 13,000 bushels Mixed Western, to arrive, from the canal, at 64½c. ℘ bushel....Feed in demand, and quoted strong in price, ranging from $30@$37 ℘ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very quiet, with bags at 12¾c.@13c.; Calcutta Bagging, 9½c.; Domestic Bagging, 12c.

HAY AND STRAW—The demand for Bale Hay has been moderate at steady rates; with prime shipping quoted at $1@$1 05, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1 20@$1 50 ℘ 100 lbs. Straw has been quiet at about former rates, with Oat quoted at 90c.@$1; Wheat at 50c.@55c., and Rye at 55c.@70c. ℘ 100 lbs. Some dealers quote by the ton thus: Hay, prime Timothy, $28@$30; Hay, fair to good Timothy, $24@$26; Hay, shipping grade, $20@$22; Hay, common, $15; Straw, No. 1 Rye, $14@$15; Straw, No. 2 Rye, $12@$13; Straw, No. 1 Oat, $18.

HEMP—Has been inactive at unchanged quotations. Of Jute Butts, further sales of 1,500 bales were made at 2⅜c.@2½c., currency, ℘ lb.

HIDES—Have favored buyers slightly, on a restricted movement; sales, 558 Rio Grande, 2,600 Concordia, and 1,100 Dry Texas on private terms. Stock in first hands here, 125,300 Hides and 942 bales do., (against 238,100 Hides and 948 bales do. same time last year,) and including 18,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 53,000 Dry Montevideo, 8,400 Dry Rio Grande, 13,000 Dry Central American, 4,200 Dry Bogota, 11,000 Dry Mexican, 16,000 Dry and Salted Texan and Southern, 900 Wet Salted California, 520 bales Calcutta Cow, 422 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

HOPS—The demand has been on a very moderate scale, mostly for the better grades of stock, which have been held with some show of confidence. American, new, good to choice, quoted at 25c.@30c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@20c.; Yearlings, 18c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 25c.@30c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 23c.@25c.; English, 20c.@25c.; Belgians, (nominal,) 19c.@22c.; California, 28c.@38c., ℘ lb.

LEATHER—Has been without material change as to values, on a moderate movement in most kinds of stock. We quote Sole: Hemlock tannages, Light, 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28c. for California; Heavy, 28½c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@27½c. for California; good damaged stock, 23c.@26c. ℘ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 39c.@40c.; Middle Backs, 38c.@40c.; Light Crop, 36c.@37c.; Middle Crop, 36c.@37c.; Heavy Crop, 36c.@37c. ℘ lb....Texas thus: Light Crop, 34c.@35c.; Middle and Over-Crop, 26c.@36½c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Quiet to-day; quoted as in our last.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, sold to the extent of 10,000 bbls., July deliveries, at 7c., with early deliveries quoted at 6⅞c.; showing less firmness. Shipping stock quoted at 10⅜c....Refined has been purchased to the extent of 4,200 bbls., early delivery, at 15c., with June options quoted at 15⅛c. And at Philadelphia, early deliveries quoted at 15⅛c....Of Refined, in cases, 2,000 cases sold at 20c.; quoted at 19½c.@20c....Naphtha dull at 8⅝c.@8¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered sparingly and at firmer prices, checking business, though a fair inquiry has been noted, mostly speculative. Sales for early delivery embrace small lots of new Western Mess and within the range of $17 12½@$17 25; the latter rate the general asking price, and of Western prime Mess and extra prime at about previous figures. And for forward delivery of new Western Mess, 750 bbls. May options, at $17 05; 500 bbls., June, at $17 25, and 500 bbls., July, at $17 50....Dressed Hogs steadier and in demand; City quoted at 7½c....Cut-meats have been quoted steady, with a rather moderate movement noted; sales embrace 2,500 fresh Hams, in bulk, at 10⅝c.@10⅞c.; 1,500 Pickled Hams, 10 lbs., at 11½c.; 1,500 Smoked Hams at 12¾c.@13¼c.; 30 tcs. bagged Hams, 11 lbs., at 14½c.; 230 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, 14 lbs., at 11c.; 1,500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7⅜c.; small lots of Smoked do. at 8⅝c., and 100 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at about 6⅞c....Bacon inactive, with prices quoted rather weak. Sales embrace 375 bxs. City Long Clear at 10c.@10⅛c., with Western Long Clear nominal at about 9⅞c., and do. Short Clear at 10c.@10⅛c....Lard has been quoted about ⅛c. ℘ lb. lower on less active business. Sales for early delivery include 270 tcs. Western Steam at 10⅝c.@10 11-16c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 10⅝c.@10⅞c.; 60 tcs. City Steam at 10⅜c., and small lots of Refined at 10⅞c.@11c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam 1,500 tcs., May options, at 10⅝c., 2,250 tcs., June, at 10¾c.@10 13-16c., and 2,500 tcs., July, at 10⅞c.@10 15-16c....Beef quiet but steady; 80 bbls. sold, in lots. We quote at from $9 50@$12 for Plain Mess; $11@$14 for Extra Mess, ℘ bbl.; $20@$23 for Prime Mess; $24 50@$28 50 for India Mess, $30@$31 for Extra do., ℘ tierce....Beef Hams dull at $24@$25 50 for Western, and $16@$23 for Southern....Butter has been quite moderately sought after, as a rule, with the advantage as to values in favor of purchasers, in most instances. We quote: Firkins and tubs ranging from 27c.@36c. for ordinary to prime State, and near-by products, and 36c.@40c. for prime to very choice; 32c.@40c. for prime to choice do. pails; 20c.@35c. for Western; 38c. for California; 28c.@32c. for Canada, with rolls ranging from 22c.@30c., and Grease Butter ranging from 10c.@12c. ℘ lb....Cheese has met with a fair inquiry, mostly for home-trade purposes, at steady rates. State Factory, new, fair to choice, quoted at 14½c.@17c.; Skimmed and half Skimmed, 8c.@15c.; State Dairy, 7c.@15c.; Western, 7c.@15½c., job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ℘ lb. higher. And State Factory, old product, at from 14c.@17½c. for fair to very choice.

RICE—Has been quoted steady on, however, a comparatively limited trade. Carolina quoted at $7 50@$9 for common to choice; Rangoon at $7 12½@$7 37½ free, and $3 45@$3 55, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 37½ ℘ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed is scarce and quiet, quoted nominal at $2 65, gold, here. Clover has been in quite moderate demand at 10c.@10½c. Other kinds inactive....Rough Flax quoted at $2 50@$2 62½ ℘ bushel....Timothy at $2 75@$3 ℘ bushel.

SKINS—Have been quite moderately sought after within the previous range. Deer quoted: Honduras, 62½c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.; Guatemala, 67½c.; Central American, trimmed, 62½c.; Central American, not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 61c.; Angostura, 52½c.; Para, 64c.; Puerto Cabello, 55c., currency, ℘ lb. Tampico Goat, 48c.@50c.; Matamoras, 48c.@50c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@49c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 32c.@36c.; Madras, ℘ skin, 45c.@50c.; Patna, 35c.@39c., currency, ℘ lb.

SUGAR—Raw firm but less active; quotations as in our last. Sales to-day, 1,580 hhds., including 650 hhds. about fair to good Refining Cuba at 7⅝d.@8c.; 160 hhds. Refining do. (slightly damaged) at 7⅜c.; 600 hhds. Martinique at 7½c.@7⅝c.; 130 hhds. Refining Porto Rico, on private terms; and 40 hhds. Grocery do. at 8⅜c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars strong and in good request.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quoted rather easier in price on a restricted inquiry; sales equal to 135,000 lbs. at 7⅜c.@7 11-16c. for fair to choice....Stearine sold to the extent of 4,000 lbs. City, at 11¾c., with best samples held as high as 12c.; and 500 tcs. do., June option, at 11⅞c.@12c.; Western tierced stock quoted at 11½c....Of Grease, equal to 37,000 lbs. sold at 6c.@6⅛c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been moderately sought at the former figures.

WHISKY—Quoted lower and slow of sale; 250 bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 97c.@97½c., closing at 97c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Grain room was in most request, and rates were well supported. In most other kinds of Produce, the outward movements were limited, especially so for the Continent, and rates were somewhat irregular....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 5,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d. ℘ bushel; 50 tons Oil-cake at 27s. 6d. ℘ ton; and, by steam, 170 boxes Bacon at 45s., and 1,500 Staves on private terms. Also a British brig, 310 tons, hence with a full cargo of Tar at 4s. ℘ bbl. And a British ship, 987 tons, with Deals and Timber reported from St. John, at 95s. and 40s....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d. ℘ bushel; 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; 1,000 Oars at 3d., and 2,000 bbls. Oil-cake at 3s. ℘ bbl.; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 12½d.@13d. ℘ bushel; 200 tcs. Beef at 8s. ℘ tierce; 50 bbls. Wax at 45s.; 45 logs Satin Wood at 40s....For direct ports on the east coast of Ireland, a British bark, 678 tons, and a British brig, 294 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 95s. and 96s. 3d....For Dublin, by steam, equal to about 6,000 quarters Grain at 9s. ℘ quarter; and the British steam-ship Zorilla, 915 tons net, placed on the berth in the new line of Messrs. Williams & Guion....For Belfast, a British bark, 630 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 3s. ℘ bbl., 8,000 bushels Corn at 11d. ℘ bushel, 75 bbls. Pork at 5s. 9d. ℘ bbl., 150 tcs. Beef at 8s. ℘ tierce, 150 bxs. Bacon at 45s., and 30 tons Tallow at 33s. 9d. ℘ ton....For Kilrush, a British brig, 325 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 102s. 6d....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 563 tons, hence, with about 2,900 quarters grain at 7s. 6d.; another, 464 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do., (a rechartер,) at 7s. 6d.; a British bark, 609 tons, hence, with about 4,200 quarters do., at 7s. 6d. ℘ quarter....For a French port, direct, a bark, hence, with equal to about 2,800 bbls. Naphtha, (rumored,) at 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl....For Havre or Bordeaux, an American brig, 448 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. ℘ bbl....For Antwerp, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain, on private terms....For Stockholm, a British brig, 324 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s. 3d. ℘ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, equal to 150 tons Provisions, within the range of 35s.@40s....For Cardenas and orders, a British brig, 220 tons, with Lumber, reported from St. John, at $8....For Curacoa, a British schooner, 141 tons, with Lumber, reported from St. John, at $9....For Guadeloupe, a British schooner, 116 tons, with Lumber, from St. John, reported at $7.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 6, 1874.

Trade in Beeves was fair on this forenoon, and nearly all of the herds on hand were cleared off when the markets closed at noon. Prices ranged from 10¾c.@12c. ℘ lb.; weights from 5¼ to 8 cwt., on 56 to 58 lbs. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows of good quality still scarce and in demand. Fair quality Cows, with their Calves, sold from $45@$65 ℘ head; trade small. Veals sold at 8½c. ℘ lb.; Calves, from 6c.@7½c. ℘ lb.; quality slightly better than that to hand on Monday last. Shorn Sheep sold from 8c.@8½c. ℘ lb.; Woolly Sheep not quoted. Spring Lambs sold at 12c. ℘ lb.; trade brisk, but small. One car of Live Ohio Hogs was held on sale; City-dressed opened from 7⅝c.@7¾c. ℘ lb.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards Siegel & Moses sold for selves 38 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℘ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; 49 generally fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 112 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 99 coarse Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 123 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℘ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 7¼ cwt. T. Gilles sold for self 51 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 48 smooth Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ℘ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 79 good Illinois steers at 12c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt. strong. Burchard & Merritt sold for Meyer, Hirst & Co. 80 fair Illinois Steers from 11¼c.@11½c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 284 fair Illinois Steers from 11c.@11½c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. B. Westheimer sold for T. C. Eastman 118 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt. There were also sold at One Hundredth Street Yards, direct to butchers, 15 Calves, average weight 125 lbs., ℘ head, at 6c. ℘ lb.; 5 Calves, average weight 132 lbs., strong ℘ head, at 6c. ℘ lb.; 12 Calves, average weight 130 lbs. scant ℘ head, at 7c. ℘ lb.; 3 Veals, average weight 152 lbs. ℘ head, at 8½c. ℘ lb.; 12 Veals, average weight 148 lbs. ℘ head, at 8½c. ℘ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market Hume & Elliott sold 10 State Lambs, weight 560 lbs., at 12c. ℘ lb.; 191 Virginia Lambs, weight 9,360 lbs., at 12c. ℘ lb.; 373 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 31,934 lbs., at 8½c. ℘ lb. At Fortieth Street Sheep Market Judd & Buckingham sold 437 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 34,330 lbs., at 8c. ℘ lb.; 190 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 20,880 lbs., at 8¼c. ℘ lb.; held on sale, 4 cars of Sheep. At Harsimus Cove J. N. Pidcock sold 191 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,840 lbs., at 8¼c. ℘ lb.

Wholesale prices of Dressed Meats direct from slaughter-houses: City-dressed Beef, in Sides, from 8½c.@11½c. ℘ lb.; in fore quarters from 7¼c.@9c. ℘ lb.; in hind quarters from 10½c.@13c. ℘ lb.; City-dressed Mutton from 11c.@16c. ℘ lb.; City-dressed Lambs from $6@$9 50 ℘ head; City-dressed Veal from 9c.@15½c. ℘ lb. This trade was not so firm as it closed on our last daily report.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at the Weehawken Yards for week ending May 4, 1874: 21 head of horned Cattle, 2,153 Sheep, 256 Calves, 5,046 Hogs, 36 Horses, all save the horned Cattle on transit to New-York City, chiefly consigned to West Fortieth Street Hog Yards.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at One Hundredth Street Yards: 1,150 head of horned Cattle.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth street Sheep Yards: 1,454 Sheep and Lambs, 3 Cows, 110 Veals.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 9,202 Hogs, 2,611 Sheep.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
15	Rockland County N. G. Co. vs. Sweet.	166	Moses, &c., vs. Ribon, &c.
31	Maillard vs. Paine, impleaded, &c.	174	Rice, &c., vs. Luther.
32	Cole vs. Hobley, &c.	176	Rickard vs. Rickard.
49	Connery vs. Manning.	177	Leach, &c., vs. Barber, &c.
60	Brown vs. Oliver.	178	Lee vs. Auner, &c.
62	Dreyer vs. Hyman, (three motions.)	179	Same vs. Same.
66	Bixley vs. Westcott.	180	Glogowski vs. Bearsiger & Bros.
72	Phillips et al. vs. Grand Tower M. & Trans. Co. et al.	185	Earle, &c., vs. Scott, &c.
78	Levey vs. Green, Controller.	200	Lee vs. Lee, &c.
79	Smith vs. Cullman.	201	Earle vs. Scott, &c.
90	Power vs. The Mayor, &c.	202	Same vs. Same.
96	Noel, &c., vs. Bush.	205	Lee vs. Auner, &c.
105	Collins vs. Merry.	206	Whiting Paper Co. vs. Bott.
115	In the matter of Voorhis.	215	Coe vs. Hobby.
117	Hutton, &c., vs. Fairchild.	224	Seward, &c., vs. Forrence, &c.
118	Loaners' Bank of N. Y. vs. Jacobs.	240	Heather vs. Neill.
144	Eagle vs. Smyth, &c.	241	Morgan vs. Haas.
146	Ferris vs. Ferris.	246	Chamberlain, Trustee, vs. Cummings.
155	Roberts vs. Rowley, &c.	253	Haas vs. Ruck.
		263	White vs. White.
		265	Rohlstein vs. Lazarus.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Brady, JJ.

Nos.		Nos.	
2	Caldwell vs. The Commercial Warehouse Company.	145	Mosselman et al. vs. Coen.
8	Chatham Nat. Bank vs. The Merchants' Nat. Bank of W. Va.	146	Boyd, executor, vs. De La Montagnie.
17	Buchanan Farm Oil Co. vs. Hoodman et al.	147	McDonald vs. The Mayor, &c.
50	O'Toole vs. Garvin et al.	148	Erie Railroad Co. vs. Vanderbilt.
59	Jay vs. De Groot et al.	149	Harrison et al. vs. Chapman.
63	——— vs. ———.	150	Askahm vs. Chapman, impleaded.
88	The People ex rel. Tenth Nat. Bank vs. Green, &c.	151	Greene vs. Trask.
100	Platt et al. vs. Platt.	152	Saltonstall vs. Lard.
140	Robinson vs. The City of Brooklyn.	153	English et al., executors, vs. Steele.
141	Patterson vs. Baker.	154	Clark vs. Donaldson.
142	Percy vs. Wood.	155	Butterworth vs. Volkening.
143	Field et al. vs. Chapman, impleaded.	156	Richardson vs. Virtue.
		157	Woodruff vs. Leonard.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1415	Lough et al. vs. Saueker.	1541	Parsons et al. vs. Baker et al.
1417	Phillips vs. Perry et al.	1551	Van Veghtan vs. Murray.
1465	Bates et al. vs. Barber et al.	1555	Pearsall vs. Wilson.
1471	Robinson vs. Jones.	1561	Weston vs. Chamberlain.
1477	Maxwell vs. Ogden.	1563	Shedd et al. vs. Montgomery.
1483	Herman vs. Dingel.	1565	Gordon et al. vs. Clark et al.
1487	Nelson vs. L. I. R. R. Co.	1567	Claflin et al. vs. Sterling, impl'd, &c.
1491	Wilson vs. Jewett.	1571	Cushman et al. vs. Brundrett et al.
1501	Cake vs. Peters.	1573	Hogan vs. Oakley.
1503	Johnston vs. Johnston.		
1535	Phillips vs. Davis.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

The May term of this court will commence on Monday, May 11. By order of the court.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Landon, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
2549	Nelson vs. The Mayor, &c.	3125	Mullally vs. The Mayor, &c.
1505	McLain vs. Mayor, &c.	2759	Meers vs. The Mayor, &c.
3131	Jacobson vs. Bassford.	3006	Esaing vs. Levy.
1709	Slade vs. Wilson.	3251	Walters vs. McDonald.
2533	Heatherton et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1165	Cladin et al. vs. Minzesheimer et al.
99	Schwartz vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1195	Harting vs. Roche
427	Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	581	King vs. King.
599	Bank of California vs. Collins.	447	Wermsar vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
2621	Smith vs. Mayor, &c.	483	Farrar Coal Company vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
3127	Green vs. The Mayor, &c.	475	Long vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
731	Parsons et al. vs. Sutton et al.	1811	Magnin et al. vs. Dinsmore.
873	Morey vs. Safe Deposit Co.	697	Bowne, Jr., by G'd'n vs. Munroe et al.
41	Amerman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	341	Bredie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
879	Mer. Ex. B'k vs. Commercial Ins. Co.	459	Knowlton et al. vs. N. Y. & Prov. S. S. Co.
823	Wilson vs. Meyer.	353	Bruff vs. Ward et al.
289	Smith vs. Frost.	237	Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1647	Whitney vs. The Mayor, &c.	1259	Berg vs. Beatty.
1759	Randall vs. Dusenbury, Trustees.		

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Spier, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
764	Davills vs. Hume et al.	936	Davis et al. Rubenstein.
970	Hamilton et al. vs. Sledge.	392	Mierson vs. Hope.
780	Bittong vs. Chamberlain et al.	890	The Diamond State Iron Co. vs. Lissburger.
964	Badenhop vs. McCahill et al.	874	McCourt vs. The D. D. and E. Broadway and Battery R. R. Co.
678	Rocke vs. Campbell et al.	778	Fuska vs. Scheuple et al.
878	National S. S. Co. vs. Platt et al.	158	Campbell vs. Seery et al.
904	McMicken et al. vs. Lawrence.	632	Claflin et al vs. Meyer.
870	Keep vs. Kauffman et al.		

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Robinson, P. J.—Van Brunt and Larremore, JJ.

Nos.		Nos.	
131	Fraser et al. vs. Williams.	155	Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Dick.
139	McLaughlin vs. McDonnell.	157	Handrich vs. Bach.
154	(2 cases)—Elkins vs. O'Leary et al.	159	Blumenthal vs. Higgins.
143	Whearty vs. Rosenthal	162	Hartman vs. Keppel.
145	Miss vs. Feldman.	163	Keating vs. Leibert.
147	Wheeler et al. vs. McCabe et al.	165	Van Tine vs. Wheeler.
148	Mariga vs. Bookman et al.	166	Stanley vs. Chamberlain.
149	Brown vs. Doe et al.	169	Hall vs. Schuchman.
151½	McEvoy vs. Maguire.	170	Fulton vs. Myers.
152	Maguire vs. McEvoy.	21	Dunn vs. Meserole.
153	Frank et al. vs. Covert et al.	23	Rommel, Jr., et al. vs. Tower.
		52	Tinker vs. Morgan.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.

No. 2656—Fallon vs. C. P., N. and E. R. Railroad Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
3647	Andrews vs. Lane	4249	Ferguson vs. Harvey.
2105	Hermann vs. Simon.	4252	Vetter vs. Frey.
3379	Saunders vs. Schnetzacher.	4253	Nan Horn et al. vs. Vetter.
4785	Pfeifer vs. Buckheister.	4254	Laurens vs. Reuter.
1663	Baebler vs. Currier.	4255	Contross et al. vs. Smith.
4204	Cabot et al. vs. Lawrence et al.	4256	Jeosheimer et al. vs. Goldman.
3020	Nordlinger vs. Cornell.	4257	McKinney vs. Morris.
4246	Pritchard vs. Moses.	4262	Wheat vs. Michaux.
4248	Moore vs. Blake et al.	4264	Schneider vs. Weber.
		4268	Buckner vs. Lederer.
		4269	O'Dwyer vs. Quinn.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
3748	Lewine vs. Allemania Fire Ins. Co.	4199	Repesich vs. Young.
3821	Tuomey vs. Maylius.	4203	Tildman vs. Geoghegan.
3697	Ætna Insurance Co. vs. Charles.	4205	Coughlin vs. Barker.
3787	Hargous vs. Richardson.	4207	Goepp et al. vs. Hetzel.
3795	Meinhard vs. Loehr.	4209	Ballaud vs. Amblen.
4942	Commercial Warehouse Company vs. Brinckerhoff.	4211	Berwald vs. Marks.
444	Emmsets vs. Donnelly.	4225	Dingee vs. Eggert.
4193	Hugart vs. Brennan.	4235	Stover vs. Loiel.
4195	Brady vs. Plattner.	4237	Walton vs. Cloutte.
4197	Coles vs. Rose.	4245	Andrews et al. vs. Morehead.
		5182	McCallem vs. McMahon.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
5155	Pewtner vs. Baker et al.	4280	Richman et al. vs. The National Asphalt Composite Co.
4329	Kerr vs. O'Brien.	4281	Wolff vs. Gray.
4740	Hartcorn et al. vs. Curiel.	4285	Gottsberger vs. Smith.
4501	Merritt vs. O'Brien.	4286	Gottsberger vs. Lynch.
5157	Crary et al. vs. Geoghan.	4287	Adams et al. vs. Morey.
4935	Loughran vs. Boebler.	4290	Johnson, ass'e, vs. Morse.
4148	Mahony vs. Osmond.	4291	Bond vs. Chase et al.
4275	Kelly vs. Mackellar.	4292	Rosendale et al. vs. Fitzgerald.
4276	Bars vs. Klein.	4293	Izod vs. The Brooklyn Industrial Institute.
4277	Tallman vs. Brett et al.		
4279	Keller vs. Hitchcock.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
3172	Lyons et al. vs. Isabean.	1642	Carpenter vs. Brennan.
1975	Hinchman, Jr., vs. Hillier.	4419	Willard vs. Lambert.
2077	Kendall et al. vs. Manee et al.	4838	Moneuse vs. Mackinley.
3060	Hart vs. Borgfeldt.	4919	Miller vs. Falkenbergard.
4787	Jones vs. Duperat et al.	3853	Cheecks et al. vs. Sollinger et al.
4421	Levy et al. vs. Peffer et al.	4634	Proal vs. King et al.
4274	Jones et al. vs. Hyman.	4240	Winant vs. Nelson
4950	Stern vs. Belterman.	4812	Merrick et al. vs. Herron.
4962	Stoeckel vs. Gordan.	5028	Harcombe vs. The Mayor, &c.
4829	Mitchell vs. Shuster.		
5002	Arata, Adm'x, vs. Cuneo.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART V.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1153	Newkumet vs. Averill.	4302	Richardson vs. McGill.
4147	Sampter et al. vs. Hirsch.	4304	Goddard Bros.' Manufacturing Co. vs. Schwab et al.
4179	Sand vs. Toplanyi.	4305	Haas vs. Otto.
3979	Konig vs. Gomprecht.	4306	Mehesey vs. Kohn.
4011	Davenport et al. vs. Poynts.	4308	Kearney vs. Volkening.
4298	Fraser vs. Thurston.	4311	Booth et al. vs. Toplanyi.
4299	Hamilton et al. vs. Beecker et al.	4312	Archil Iron Works vs. Weber.
4301	Webster et al. vs. Murphy.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

John Gould and William Fitzpatrick, robbery.	Amelia Anderer, grand larceny.
Joseph Fields, felonious assault and battery.	Robert Holden, grand larceny.
Anton Breuer, felonious assault and battery.	William Webb, grand larceny.
Eugene McCarty and James Garagan, burglary.	Thomas Stewart, grand larceny.
John Sullivan and Jeremiah Daylor, burglary.	Lottie MacDougal, grand larceny.
George Hearn and William Christie, burglary.	Lillie Melrose, larceny from the person.
Charles Freeman and Peter Seymour, burglary.	Charles Wilks, larceny from the person.
Thomas Jones, John Fisher, and Charles Riley, burglary.	Edward Berry, larceny from the person.
Max Waptcovitch and Jas. Gilmartin, grand larceny.	John Wilson, larceny from the person.
John Harvey, grand larceny.	Henry F. Clark, forgery.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 6.—Following is the calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Thursday, May 7: Nos. 109, 80, 93, 98, 100, 103, 104, 105, 107, 111. Adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Simmons vs. Simmons; judgment ordered.

Noonan, administratrix, vs. Dunphy; Cameron vs. Hein, &c.; motions denied.

By Judge Barrett.

Kissam vs. Gray; motion denied. See memorandum.

Wiggins vs. Wingert; motion denied.

Phelps vs. Nicholson et al.; motion denied with $10 costs.

By Judge Lawrence.

Smith vs. Kilduff; Real Estate Trust Company vs. Scranton; German Savings Bank vs. Kuhn, (two motions;) Schuster vs. Foelke; Morrisania Savings Bank vs. Paulston, (two motions;) Young vs. Graff; Stillman vs. Mack; Stillman vs. Ludemann; Kuhn vs. Dalton; granted.

Alden vs. Robinson; denied.

Johnson vs. First National Bank of Hoboken, N. J.; case and amendments settled.

McGinnis vs. Hotaling; Graff vs. Swinerton; memorandums.

In the matter, &c., O'Brien; order appointing committee granted.

Day vs. Earle, Auditor; motion denied. Opinion.

Hyman vs. Bannon; denied, $10 costs.

Knoeppel vs. Banga; Clews vs. Raphael; denied Memorandums.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Crow vs. Trowbridge; judgment for plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Daly.

Dooper vs. Noelke; judgment affirmed.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Nilan vs. Warren; motion denied. See memorandum.

Van Alstine vs. Robinson; motion denied, without costs.

Owen vs. Friedman; motion granted.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Connell vs. Weissheimer; demurrer overruled; leave to plaintiff to reply in twenty days on payment of costs.

MARINE COURT—PART II.

By Judge Joachimsen.

Smith vs. Olney; judgment for plaintiff for $331 26.

Ruff vs. McKeever; judgment for plaintiff for $174 16.

Milbank vs. McDonough; juror allowed to be withdrawn.

Kaufman vs. Biancler; judgment for plaintiff.

Tuomey vs. Mylais; judgment for plaintiff for $218 08.

Johnson vs. Fox; judgment for plaintiff for $148 43.

Guggol vs. Bauer; judgment for plaintiff.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

The Directors of the German Society, Sigismund Kaufmann presiding, held a meeting at their office, No. 13 Broadway, yesterday. From the reports submitted, it appears that during the past month 5,835 German immigrants were landed at Castle Garden, a falling off of 9,284 compared with the corresponding month of last year, when 15,119 Germans arrived. Since the 1st of January the German immigration at this port amounted to 10,842 persons, a decrease of 15,953 compared with the first four months of last year, when 26,795 were landed. The Relief Committee during the past month expended $1,325 39 in aid of emigrants, including 7,000 pounds of bread, distributed among the poor. The physicians of the society during the past month had under treatment thirty-seven sick persons. Dr. Johannes Rosler, German Consul General, who, on Saturday last, returned to Germany, sent in his resignation as a member of the Board of Directors.

THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

AMENDMENTS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE POPULAR VOTE.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE ORGANIC LAW.

Below will be found the proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State, as finally agreed upon by the recent Legislature, after having passed the Legislature of 1873. They are to be submitted to the vote of the people at the regular election in November next, and the decision then given, whether for their adoption or rejection, will be final:

THE SUFFRAGE.

Concurrent Resolutions Proposing Amendments to Article 2 of the Constitution.

That sections 1 and 2 of article 2 of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years who shall have been a citizen for ten days and an inhabitant of this State for one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people, and upon all questions which may be submitted to the vote of the people, provided that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place in which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

SEC. 2. No person shall receive, expect, or offer to receive, or pay or promise to pay, contribute, offer or promise to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at an election, or who shall make any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote, or who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, shall vote at such election; and upon challenge for such cause the person so challenged, before the officers authorized for that purpose shall receive his vote, shall swear or affirm before such officers that he has not received or offered, does not expect to receive, has not paid, offered, or promised to pay, contributed, offered, or promised to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at such election, and has not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding of any such vote, nor made or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of such election. The Legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws excluding from the right of suffrage all persons convicted of bribery or of any infamous crime.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Concurrent Resolutions Proposing Amendments to Article 3 of the Constitution.

That sections 1, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of article 3 of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The legislative power of this State shall be vested in a Senate and an Assembly.

SEC. 5. The Assembly shall consist of 128 members, elected for one year. The members of Assembly shall be apportioned among the several counties of the State, by the Legislature, as nearly as may be, according to the number of their respective inhabitants, excluding aliens, and shall be chosen by single districts. The Assembly districts shall remain as at present organized until after the enumeration of the inhabitants of the State, in the year 1875. The Legislature, at its first session after the return of every enumeration, shall apportion the members of Assembly among the several counties of the State, in manner aforesaid, and the Board of Supervisors in such counties as may be entitled under such apportionment to more than one member, except the City and County of New-York, and in said City and County the Board of Aldermen of said City shall assemble at such time as the Legislature making such apportionment shall prescribe, and divide their respective counties into Assembly districts, each of which districts shall consist of convenient and contiguous territory, equal to the number of members of Assembly to which such counties shall be entitled, and shall cause to be filed in the offices of Secretary of State and the Clerks of their respective counties, a description of such districts, specifying the number of each district and the population thereof, according to the last preceding enumeration, as near as can be ascertained, and the apportionment and district shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall be made as herein provided. No town shall be divided in the formation of Assembly districts. Every county heretofore established and separately organized, except the County of Hamilton, shall always be entitled to one member of the Assembly, and no new county shall be hereafter erected unless its population shall entitle it to a member. The County of Hamilton shall elect with the County of Fulton until the population of the County of Hamilton shall, according to the ratio, be entitled to a member. But the Legislature may abolish the said County of Hamilton, and annex the territory thereof to some other county or counties. Nothing in this section shall prevent division at any time of counties and towns, and the erection of new towns and counties by the Legislature.

SEC. 6. Each member of the Legislature shall receive for his services an annual salary of $1,500. The members of either House shall also receive the sum of $1 for every ten miles they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting, once in each session, on the most usual route. Senators, when the Senate alone is convened in extraordinary session, or when serving as members of the court for the trial of impeachments, and such members of the Assembly, not exceeding nine in number, as shall be appointed managers of an impeachment, shall receive an additional allowance of $10 a day.

SEC. 7. No member of the Legislature shall receive any civil appointment within this State, or the Senate of the United States, from the Governor, the Governor and Senate, or from the Legislature, or from any city government, during the time for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments and all votes given for any such member for any such office or appointment shall be void.

SEC. 8. No person shall be eligible to the Legislature who, at the time of his election, is, or within one hundred days previous thereto has been, a member of Congress, a civil or military officer under the United States, or an officer under any city Government. And if any person shall, after his election as a member of the Legislature, be elected to Congress, or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the Government of the United States, or under any city Government, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

And that the following additional sections be added to said article 3 of the Constitution:

SEC. 17. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of said act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

SEC. 18. The Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill in any of the following cases:

Changing the name of persons.

Laying out, opening, altering, working, or discontinuing highways or alleys, or for draining swamps or other low lands.

Locating or changing county seats.

Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

Incorporating villages.

Providing for the election of members of Boards of Supervisors.

Selecting, drawing, summoning, or impaneling grand or petit jurors.

Regulating the rate of interest on money.

The opening and conducting of elections or designating places of voting.

Creating, increasing, or decreasing fees, percentage, or allowance of public officers during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed.

Granting to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

Granting to any private corporation, association, or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatever.

Providing for building bridges, and chartering companies for such purposes, except on the Hudson River below Waterford, and on the East River, or over the waters forming a part of the boundaries of the State.

The Legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this section, and for all other cases which in its judgment may be provided for by general laws. But no law shall authorize the construction or operation of a street railroad except upon the condition that the consent of the owners of one-half in value the property bounded on, and the consent also of the local authorities having the control of that portion of a street or highway upon which it is proposed to construct or operate such railroad, be first obtained, or in case the consent of such property-owners cannot be obtained, the General Term of the Supreme Court in the district in which it is proposed to be constructed may, upon application, appoint three Commissioners, who shall determine, after a hearing of all parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed or operated, and their determination, confirmed by the court, may be taken in lieu of the consent of the property-owners.

SEC. 19. The Legislature shall neither audit nor allow any private claim or account against the State, but may appropriate money to pay such claims as shall have been audited and allowed according to law.

SEC. 20. Every law which imposes, continues or revives a tax shall distinctly state the tax and the object to which it is to be applied, and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

SEC. 21. On the final passage, in either House of the Legislature, of any act which imposes, continues or revives a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or revives any appropriation of public or trust money, or property, or releases, discharges or commutes any claim or demand of the State, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered upon the journals, and three-fifths of all the members elected to either House shall, in all such cases, be necessary to constitute a quorum therein.

SEC. 22. There shall be in the several counties, except in cities whose boundaries are the same as those of county, a Board of Supervisors, to be composed of such members, and elected in such manner and for such period, as is or may be provided by law. In any such city the duties and powers of a Board of Supervisors may be devolved upon the Common Council or Board of Aldermen thereof.

Section 17 of said article is hereby made section 23 of the proposed amendment, and is amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 23. The Legislature shall, by general laws, confer upon the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties of the State such further powers of local legislation and administration as the Legislature may from time to time deem expedient.

SEC. 24. The Legislature shall not, nor shall the Common Council of any city, nor any Board of Supervisors, grant any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, agent, or contractor.

SEC. 25. Sections 17 and 18 of this article shall not apply to any bill, or the amendments to any bill, which shall be reported to the Legislature by Commissioners who have been appointed pursuant to law to revise the statutes.

GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Concurrent Resolutions Proposing Amendments to Article 4 of the Constitution.

That sections 1, 2, 4, 8, and 9 of article 4 of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for three years; a Lieutenant Governor shall be chosen at the same time, and for the same term. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor elected next preceding the time when this section shall take effect shall hold office during the term for which they were elected.

SEC. 2. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, except a citizen of United States, of the age of thirty years, and who shall have been five years next preceding his election a resident of this State.

SEC. 4. The Governor shall be Commander in Chief of the military and naval forces of the State. He shall have power to convene the Legislature (or the Senate only) on extraordinary occasions. At extraordinary sessions no subject shall be acted upon except such as the Governor may recommend for consideration. He shall communicate by message to the Legislature at every session the condition of the State, and recommend such matters to them as he shall judge expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of Government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the Legislature, and shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed. He shall receive for his services an annual salary of $10,000 and there shall be provided for his use a suitable and furnished executive residence.

SEC. 8. The Lieutenant Governor shall receive for his services an annual salary of $5,000, and shall not receive or be entitled to any other compensation, fee, or perquisite, for any duty or service he may be required to perform by the Constitution or by law.

SEC. 9. Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and Assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large on the journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such consideration, two-thirds of the members elected to that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that House, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. In all such cases the votes in both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not become a law without the approval of the Governor. No bill shall become a law after the final adjournment of the Legislature, unless approved by the Governor within thirty days after such adjournment. If any bill presented to the Governor contain several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more of such items, while approving of the other portion of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects; and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the Legislature be in session, he shall transmit to the House in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If, on reconsideration, one or more of such items be approved by two-thirds of the members elected to each House, the same shall be part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. All the provisions of this section, in relation to bills not approved by the Governor, shall apply in cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.

CONTRACTORS AND CLAIMS.

Concurrent Resolution Proposing Amendment to Article 7 of the Constitution.

That sections 3 and 6 of article 7 be amended as follows:

Section 3 to be amended by adding at the end of the section the following:

No extra compensation shall be made to any contractor; but if, from any unforeseen cause, the terms of any contract shall prove to be unjust and oppressive, the Canal Board may, upon the application of the contractor, cancel such contract.

SEC. 6. The Legislature shall not sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the Erie Canal, the Oswego Canal, the Champlain Canal, or the Cayuga and Seneca Canal; but they shall remain the property of the State, and under its management forever. Hereafter the expenditures for collections, superintendence, ordinary and extraordinary repairs on the canals named in this section shall not exceed, in any year, their gross receipts for the previous year. All funds that may be derived from any lease, sale, or other disposition of any canal shall be applied in payment of the debt for which the canal revenues are pledged.

That the following be added as sections 13 and 14 in place of sections 13 and 14 of this article which have been transferred and inserted as sections 21 and 22 of article 3.

SEC. 13. The sinking funds provided for the payment of interest and the extinguishment of the principal of the debts of the State shall be separately kept and safely invested, and neither of them shall be appropriated or used in any manner other than for the specific purpose for which it shall have been provided.

SEC. 14. Neither the Legislature, Canal Board, Canal Appraisers, nor any person or persons acting in behalf of the State, shall audit, allow or pay any claim which, as between citizens of the State, would be barred by lapse of time. The limitation of existing claims shall begin to run from the adoption of this section; but this provision shall not be construed to revive claims already barred by existing statutes, nor to repeal any statute fixing the time within which claims shall be presented or allowed, nor shall it extend to any claims duly presented within the time allowed by law, and prosecuted with due diligence from the time of such presentment. But if the claimant shall be under legal disability, the claim may be presented within two years after such disability is removed.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Concurrent Resolution proposing Amendments to Article 8 of the Constitution.

That article 8 of the Constitution be amended by amending section 4 thereof, so as to read as follows:

SEC. 4. The Legislature shall, by general law, conform all charters of savings banks, or institutions for savings, to a uniformity of powers, rights and liabilities, and all charters hereafter granted for such corporations shall be made to conform to such general law, and to such amendments as may be made thereto. And no such corporation shall have any capital stock, nor shall the Trustees thereof, or any of them, have any interest whatever, direct or indirect, in the profits of such corporation; and no Director or Trustee of any such bank or institution shall be interested in any loan or use of any money or property of such bank or institution for savings. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any act granting any special charter for banking purposes; but corporations or associations may be formed for such purposes under general laws.

And further, by adding thereto additional sections to be known as sections 10 and 11, as follows:

SEC. 10. Neither the credit nor the money of the State shall be given or loaned to or in aid of any association, corporation, or private undertaking. This section shall not, however, prevent the Legislature from making such provision for the education and support of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and juvenile delinquents as to it may seem proper. Nor shall it apply to any fund or property now held, or which may hereafter be held, by the State for educational purposes.

SEC. 11. No county, city, town, or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit, to or in aid of any individual, association, or corporation, or become, directly or indirectly, the owner of stock in or bonds of any association or corporation, nor shall any such county, city, town, or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness, except for county, city, town, or village purposes. This action shall not prevent such county, city, town, or village from making such provision for the aid or support of its poor as may be authorized by law.

COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS.

Concurrent Resolution Proposing an Amendment to Article 10 of the Constitution.

That article 10 of the Constitution be amended by adding at the end thereof an additional section as follows:

SEC. 9. No officer whose salary is fixed by the Constitution shall receive any additional compensation. Each of the other State officers named in the Constitution shall, during his continuance in office, receive a compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected or appointed; nor shall he receive to his use any fees or perquisites of office or other compensation.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

Concurrent Resolution Proposing an Amendment to Article 12 of the Constitution.

That article 12 of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. Members of the Legislature (and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as shall be by law exempted) shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of New-York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of ——— according to the best of my ability;" and all such officers who have been chosen at any election shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the oath or affirmation above prescribed, together with the following addition thereto, as part thereof: "And I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not, directly or indirectly, paid, offered, or promised to pay, contributed, or offered or promised to contribute, any money or other valuable thing as a consideration or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at the election at which I was elected to said office, and have not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote," and no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust.

Concurrent Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution, to be Known as Articles 15 and 16.

That the Constitution of this State be amended by additional articles thereto, to be known as articles 15 and 16, as follows:

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. Any person holding office under the laws of this State, who, except in payment of his legal salary, fees, or perquisites, shall receive or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, anything of value or of personal advantage, or the promise thereof, for performing or omitting to perform any official act, or with the express or implied understanding that his official action or omission to act is to be in any degree influenced thereby, shall be deemed guilty of a felony. This section shall not affect the validity of any existing statute in relation to the offense of bribery.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall offer or promise a bribe to any officer, if it shall be received, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and liable to punishment, except as herein provided. No person offering a bribe shall, upon any prosecution of the officer for receiving such bribe, be privileged from testifying in relation thereto, and he shall not be liable to civil or criminal prosecution therefore, if he shall testify to giving or offering of such bribe. Any person who shall offer or promise a bribe, if it be rejected by the officer to whom it is tendered, shall be deemed guilty of an attempt to bribe, which is hereby declared to be a felony.

SEC. 3. Any person charged with receiving a bribe, or with offering or promising a bribe, shall be permitted to testify in his own behalf in any civil or criminal prosecution therefor.

SEC. 4. Any District Attorney who shall fail faithfully to prosecute a person charged with the violation in his county of any provision of this article which may come to his knowledge, shall be removed from office by the Governor, after a due notice and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. The expenses which shall be incurred by any county in investigating and prosecuting any charge of bribery, or attempting to bribe any person holding office under the laws of this State, within such county, or of receiving bribes by any such person in such county, shall be a charge against the State, and their payment by the State shall be provided for by law.

ARTICLE XVI.

SECTION 1. All amendments to the Constitution shall be in force from and including the 1st day of January succeeding the election at which the same were adopted, except when otherwise provided by such amendment.

THE SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

From the Sailor's Magazine.

It is proper that we should say to our patrons that the publications which have been made of late, designed to injure the American Seamen's Friend Society, are unworthy of credit.

We have been members of the Board of Trustees for several years, and the annual appropriations of the society have been made upon our special recommendation. We have, therefore, occasion to know and can state that the funds contributed to it for missionary and benevolent purposes have been conscientiously and economically applied according to the intention of the donors and for the uses specified in its charter.

The Sailor's Home, No. 190 Cherry street, opened in 1842, is owned by the society, but leased, with proper restrictions, to the Superintendent in charge, at a rent which is expended upon it, and for the relief of shipwrecked and destitute seamen and their families. It is a commodious and comfortable establishment where seamen are boarded at reasonable rates, and cared for temporally and spiritually. We think it well managed, and kept throughout with remarkable order and neatness. It has an excellent and bountiful table. Its occupied bedrooms, (those that were rendered dark by being built against on the lot adjoining not having been used as such for several years,) while not over large, are all ventilated with one or more windows opening outwardly, and in every particular it merits the favor with which it is regarded by the better class of seafaring men. None claiming to be seamen, but tramps or impostors, are turned from its doors.

It is open at all times to those who may choose to call there with honest intentions; and any one visiting it can see how untrue are the charges which have been set afloat in regard to it.

Wm. A. Booth, Richard P. Buck, James W. Elwell, Horace Gray, Francis Moran, Executive Finance Committee.

APRIL 27, 1874.

To the Trustees American Seamen's Friend Society:

GENTLEMEN: I have this day personally inspected the Sailor's Home, No. 190 Cherry street, from cellar to attic, and find it throughout in excellent condition.

R. W. ROPES,
Chairman of Home Committee.

APRIL 24, 1874.

From Prof. Chandler, of the Board of Health.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

I have this day made a careful personal inspection of the premises No. 190 Cherry street, known as the Sailor's Home, and owned by the American Seamen's Friend Society. I find the cellar to be clean and well drained, the sewer pipes well trapped, and the dining, reading, and sleeping rooms, with the halls, to be clean, well ventilated, and as commodious as can be expected.

The building throughout shows that great care is taken to secure the comfort and health of its inmates and is to be commended for its cleanliness and good ventilation. I am very glad to find that "Poor Jack" has so safe and comfortable a haven on shore.

C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., M. D.,
President of the Department of Health.

As a missionary among seamen in the port of New-York, I have boarded at the Sailors' Home, No. 190 Cherry street, for the past seven years. It affords me pleasure to say in regard to the Home, that it is admirably kept throughout. The table is all that can reasonably be asked, the food being good, seasonable, abundant, well cooked, and well served. The rooms used for lodgings are all ventilated with one or more windows, and are furnished with clean and comfortable beds and bedding.

The Home on this account is very popular with seafaring men, its boarders quite uniformly returning to it whenever they are in port. I have followed the sea for nearly thirty years of my life, and have been all over the world as a sailor, and I do not know where there is a boarding-house for seamen that will compare with it for general comfort and excellence.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander are very kind to the poor—especially poor sailors, and do much to relieve their wants.

CHR. A. BORELLA.

APRIL 24, 1874.

DES MOINES GHOSTS.

AN UNCOMMON NUMBER CAVORTING AROUND FOR A SINGLE CITY.

The following thrilling story of ghosts and ghostly manifestations is given to the world by the Des Moines (Iowa) *Register*: "Ever since the Third street spook raised such a rumpus, ghostly visitors appear to have become numerous. Closely following the sudden demise of the uncertain spirit that disturbed the denizens of the Fourth Ward, were heard rumors of ghost-power running sewing-machines. Several citizens well known testify that the wheels were turned by some unknown and invisible agency. This was followed by unnatural lights blazing on the walls and looking as green as an evening-paper man afflicted with yellow jaundice. On Cherry street a resident reports that invisible bells are tinkled at unseemly hours. The tintinabulation is like that of a Chicago charm bell, and is heard in different parts of the house, but never very close to any person. When any one goes to the place where it has been heard, the tinkling appears to be just back of him. A house on Locust street is afflicted with a bright light shining in a certain place on the wall of a bedroom. The light is plainly visible at a distance, but disappears whenever any one gets close to it. Another peculiarity is that it shines as brightly during the day as at night, although it is necessary to close the shutters and darken the room during the sunlit hours in order to see the spook in all its brilliancy. A Tenth street dog sees ghosts, but whether of man, beast, or book peddler is not explained. The animal will suddenly start from sleep and make a fierce attack upon some invisible foe, frequently following it around the house, growling and barking all the time. It has indulged in this phantom fighting over two years. The phenomenon always occurs in daylight. One night last week a prominent citizen was awakened by the music of his piano, played most sweetly to the tune of 'Robin Adair.' His daughter, the only musician in the house, was absent at the time, and he hurried to the parlor to see who it was thus charming the night with the sweetest melody of the time. Arriving there he found the apartment empty and the piano closed and locked. A lady residing in East Des Moines became very much interested in the Third street ghost, and made several visits to the locality where it was reported to be boarding. One evening, accompanied by several other ladies, she was at the house, returning home about 10 o'clock. Two of the ladies went into the parlor with her, and sat down to talk over the ghost. Suddenly a large music-box on the mantel commenced to play, continuing through five tunes, the instrument being geared for ten. When it ceased, the box was examined, and found to be entirely 'run down.' It was replaced on the mantel, and a moment later it commenced to play again, continuing until all the tunes were played. In another house the gas in a certain room is frequently lighted by invisible matches. The person occupying the apartment has often gone to sleep after turning off the gas, and awakened hours after to find it brightly burning. Again it would be turned off, and at daylight the blaze would be as vivid as ever. This is a good-natured spook, for comparison of the gas bills before this phenomenon commenced and since its existence shows no increase in the amount consumed. A lady of eminent social position and undoubted truthfulness assured the author, a few days since, that her buried child frequently appeared to her when she visited the room where he died. In the course of the conversation the lady said that her sweetest moments were during those silent intervals with her lost darling. Every feature of his face appears to her perfectly natural, and he always seems to clasp in his little hands a favorite toy that lay on his bed when he died. Strange to say, the mother never remembers how the image is dressed.

"The above statements are told as given by the parties themselves, none of whom are of a character to be guilty of falsehood or of a desire to mislead. They are undoubtedly sincere in the belief that they have seen and heard the phenomenon named."

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

HEAD-QUARTERS MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 4, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of FRIDAY, the 12th day of June next, for supplying Wood and Coal to the United States Marines at one or more of the following places during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1875.

The Wood to be merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured, and inspected at such points within the limits of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding Marine Officer, free of expense to the United States.

The Coal to be good white ash anthracite egg Coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, to be inspected by the commanding Marine Officer, and delivered at such points within the limits of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by him, free of expense to the United States; and both Wood and Coal to be furnished upon the monthly or quarterly requisition of the commanding officer, showing the quantities required in accordance with regulations, viz.: At

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
100 tons of Coal.
60 cords of Wood.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.
125 tons of Coal.
80 cords of Wood.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
(Including Assistant Quartermaster's Office.)
200 tons of Coal.
100 cords of Wood.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
(Including Assistant Quartermaster's Office.)
100 tons of Coal.
240 cords of Wood.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
(Including Guard at Naval Magazine.)
160 tons of Coal.
300 cords of Wood.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
60 cords of Wood.

GOSPORT, VA.
50 tons of Coal.
80 cords of Wood.

PENSACOLA, FLA.
80 cords of Wood.

MARE ISLAND, CAL.
105 tons of Coal.
80 cords of Wood.

(With the privilege of increasing the quantity one-third.)

The Wood and Coal furnished at Washington City to be measured, weighed, and certified by the Government Inspector appointed by the Navy Department, and the expense attending such inspection, &c., paid by the contractor.

Blank forms of proposals can be obtained upon application at any of the marine posts.

Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by the commanding officers of the posts at which the Wood or Coal has been delivered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

A guarantee, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster United States Marine Corps.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, April 28, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of THURSDAY, the 4th day of June next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines at the following stations from the 1st July, 1874, to the 30th June, 1875:

PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampshire.
CHARLESTOWN, Massachusetts.
BROOKLYN, New-York.
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.
WASHINGTON CITY, District of Columbia.
GOSPORT, near Norfolk, Virginia.
PENSACOLA, Florida.
ANNAPOLIS, Maryland.
MARE ISLAND, California.

Each ration to consist of twelve ounces of Pork or Bacon, or one pound and four ounces of Salt or Fresh Beef; eighteen ounces of soft Bread or Flour, or twelve ounces of Hard Bread, or one pound and four ounces of Corn Meal; and to every one hundred rations fifteen pounds of Beans or Peas, or ten pounds of Rice or Hominy, ten pounds of Green Coffee, or eight pounds Roasted (or roasted and ground) Coffee, or one pound and eight ounces of Tea; fifteen pounds of Sugar; four quarts of Vinegar; one pound and four ounces of Adamantine or Star Candles; four pounds of Soap; three pounds and twelve ounces of Salt, and four ounces of Pepper.

The rations are to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station, the Fresh Beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of hind and fore quarters, necks and kidney tallow to be excluded; the Pork, No. 1, Prime Mess Pork; the Flour known as extra superfine in the market of the place where the station is located; the Coffee, good Rio; the Sugar, good New-Orleans or its equivalent, and the Beans, Vinegar, Candles, Soap, Salt, &c., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

A guarantee, signed by two persons, whose responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District Attorney, or Collector, must accompany each proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. Blank forms of proposal can be obtained upon application at any of the marine stations.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above, will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps.

PROPOSALS FOR ELEVATORS AND COMBINED ELEVATORS AND STAIRS FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 4, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 1st day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the elevators and combined elevators and stairs of corner pavilion—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, or called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule, may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for each elevator complete, and for each combined elevator and stair complete.

The elevators of Divisions I. and II. must be completed within three months from date of acceptance of proposal, and the combined elevators and stairs within six months from same date.

The contractors will be required to guarantee their work for a period of two years.

Payments will be made for each elevator on its completion, less ten (10) per cent., which will be retained until the elevators have been satisfactorily tested for the period of six months.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, (25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to award each division to a different bidder, at its option. Any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not engaged in the manufacture of elevators.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Elevators, &c.," and addressed to

C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT-IRON FURRING AND LATHING FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE AT NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
May 4, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 18th day of May, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the whole of the Wrought-iron Furring and Lathing required for the building.

Copies of the specifications may be had and the plans seen on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to subdivide the various items of work among the different bidders at its option. Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought-iron furring and lathing, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid for Wrought-iron Furring and Lathing," and addressed to

CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

The Directors invite tenders for the supply of

6,000 TONS OF COAL

for use in their ferry steamers on the Detroit River, delivered on rail or vessel at their dock, at Windsor, in about equal monthly proportions to the end of August.

Also, for

15,000 TONS OF COAL

for use in their locomotives, about half to be delivered free on board cars on the company's premises at Suspension Bridge, and the remainder at Hamilton, up to the end of September. This coal to be "Beaver Hill," or coal of equal quality.

All coal to be good round Lump Coal, free from slack, and subject to the company's weights at receiving points.

Tenders sealed and marked "Tender for Coal," addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to the 10th May next.

Cash payments monthly.

JOSEPH PRICE, General Manager.

GENERAL OFFICES, HAMILTON, April 29, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR SELF-PROPELLING FIRE-ENGINES.

Sealed proposals for four self-propelling steam fire-engines will be received at the Fire Department until 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1874. For further particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRANITE for Bulkhead or River Wall.—Sealed proposals for the above material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, May 11, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*; copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

MARBLE MANTELS.

ALL KINDS OF MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED work manufactured and sold at lowest competitive prices at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av. Diamond-cutting machine in operation.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, May 9, at 12 noon.

CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. ———, May 16, at 12 noon. Freight and way passengers only.

ACAPULCO, Capt. ———, May 23, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, calling at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

CHINA.......................May 2
GRANADA.....................May 16
COLORADO....................May 30

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..April 12	From Yokohama...April 21
From Hong Kong..May 13	From Yokohama...May 20
From Hong Kong..May 27	From Yokohama...June 3

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Scotia, Wednesday, May 6	Parthia, Saturday, May 23
Algeria, Saturday, May 9	*Russia, Wednesday, May 27
*Cuba, Wednesday, May 13	China, Saturday, May 30
Java, Saturday, May 16	Calabria, Wed'day, June 3
Abyssinia, Wed'y, May 20	Batavia, Saturday, June 6

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, May 9, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, May 16, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, May 23, at 11 A. M.
OCEANIC.........SATURDAY, May 30, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.....................Saturday...May 16
VILLE DE PARIS..............Saturday...May 30
LAFAYETTE...................Saturday...June 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125......Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
Removed to No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, May 9, 12 M.
CITY OF CHESTER...........Saturday, May 16, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, May 23, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.............Saturday, May 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, June 6, 10 A. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, at No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH..........................May 15
CLARIBEL.........................June 5

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ATLAS............................May 15
ETNA.............................June 2

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA........SATURDAY, May 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA............SATURDAY, May 30
STATE OF GEORGIA.............SATURDAY, June 13

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..............May 12, 2 P. M.
(No Boat May 19.)
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.............May 26, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE................June 2, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........June 9, 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE...........June 16, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship GRAF BISMARCK, Capt. G. MEYER, will sail on WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. MEYER, on SATURDAY, May 9.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin.................................$120
Second cabin...................................72
Steerage.......................................30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Queen..Sat., May 9, 10 A. M.	Greece.Sat., May 23, 11 AM.
Canada..Sat., May 16, 3 P. M.	Spain..Sat., May 30, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER......Wednesday, May 13, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, May 12.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, May 19.
COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, May 26.

For freight or passage (having unequaled accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..............May 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana via Nassau).......May 14
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)...................May 16
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct).............May 21

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports, of the Department of State, issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court-house, No. 41 Chambers st.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

Tuesday steamers proceed via Londonderry.
Thursday steamers proceed via Queenstown.
Saturday steamers proceed direct to Glasgow.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Italia, Thursday.....May 7	Macedonia, Sat'day.May 16
Utopia, Saturday.....May 9	Elysia, Tuesday......May 19
Victoria, Tuesday...May 12	Olympia, Thursday.May 21
Caledonia, Thurs....May 14	India, Saturday.....May 23

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. Intermediate, $30. Steerage, $25.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. MANKIN, WEDNESDAY, May 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 16, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, May 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, May 9.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, May 13.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's *Excursionist* for May contains fare and expenses for over 1,000 European and American tours, price 10 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., sails by special steamer BOLIVIA, June 30. Fares, $350, $450, and $550, gold, all expenses.

COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE SHOULD procure "Appleton's European Guide" before starting on the steamer.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 4, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

11:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (8 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

H. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at No. 241 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, May 1.......3 P. M.	Friday, May 1........7 A. M.
Saturday, May 2..3:30 P. M.	Saturday, May 2.......7 A. M.
Monday, May 4.......4 P. M.	Monday, May 4.........7 A. M.
Wed., May 6........10 A. M.	Tuesday, May 5........7 A. M.
Friday, May 8.......8 A. M.	Thursday, May 7.......9 A. M.
Saturday, May 9..1:30 P. M.	Friday, May 8.....12:30 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE. —Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISE ADELAIDE LOMBARD DE ST. AIARY, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1874.

EDGAR DU BERCEAU,
ADOLPH LEMOYNE,
EDWARD M. LEMOYNE, } Administrators.

f26-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. ELDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of N. L. McCready, No. 187 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of November, 1873.

MATILDA A. ELDER, Executrix.
NATHANIEL L. McCREADY, Executor.

n27-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. MARTIN, late of Bayonne, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence Bros., No. 16 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of December, 1873.

AMANDA S. MARTIN, Administratrix,
SELLECK Y. ST. JOHN, Administrator.

d4-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETIENNE SAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of March, 1874.

mh5-1aw6mTh* MARIE ADELE SAGE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. ECKHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Mary Ann Eckhoff, No. 312 West 46th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, 1874.

MARY ANN ECKHOFF, Executrix.
GUSTAVUS VOEGE, Executor.

ap9-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA SYMINGTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of James Symington Watt, No. 124 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of February, 1874.

JAMES SYMINGTON,
JAMES SYMINGTON WATT, } Executors, &c.

f5-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to S. T. Baker, No. 257 Front street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1874.

S. T. BAKER,
CHRISTOPHER SCHWAB, } Executors.

mh12-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE E. SCHERMERHORN, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of September now next.—Dated, New-York the 18th day of March, 1874.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN,
Executor, &c., of Adeline E. Schermerhorn, deceased.

mh19-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 108 East Nineteenth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of November, 1873.

WM. BARTON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES CURR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Joseph K. Butler, No. 1½ Charlton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1874.

ANNIE T. CURR, Executrix.
ja15-1aw6mTh JOSEPH K. BUTLER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GARDINER SPRING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Shepherd Knapp, at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of April, 1874.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
THOMAS PAYTON, } Executors.

ap30-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED T. WELLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Gouverneur Rogers, No. 44 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of March, 1874.

GOUVERNEUR ROGERS, Executor.
SARAH E. WELLES, Executrix.

mh12-1aw6mTh*